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BIRTHS.

On the 26th March, at London, the wife of F. F. RAPER, of a daughter.
On the 28th March, at Shanghai, the wife of T. F. W. MAMMEN, of a daughter.
On the 31st March, at Shanghai, the wife of J. W. JACKSON, M. B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th March, at Shanghai, of men-
agists, VITTORIO PALAZZI, son of F. Palazzi,
aged 17 months.

DEATH.

On the 30th March, at Shanghai, GEORGE
HENRY ROSE, aged 29 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

(2nd April.)

On Friday Reuter transmitted a most important message to the Colony which is not without considerable interest to all those interested in one of the staple industries of Hongkong. Mr. Scott's motion in the House of Commons that Great Britain withdraw from the Sugar Convention was withdrawn upon the statement of Mr. Lloyd George that, though the convention had not achieved the anticipated results, a withdrawal at the present time would embarrass Great Britain. It has been the reiterated opinion in the Colony that the operation of the Convention to which Hongkong, with the mother country adheres has brought about results ben-

eficial to the sugar refining business which could never have been possible when beet sugar found its way in increasing quantities to the markets of the East from the bounty-granting countries in Europe. In the interest, therefore, of the protection of the colonial industry it is greatly to be hoped that Great Britain's adhesion to the compact against the bounty-giving States will be long continued. In connection with the speech from the Chairman at the recent meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co. with special reference to the recession of prices which has taken place upon nearly all European sugar markets, it may serve some useful purpose to scan over the review of the world's sugar market as presented in the journal devoted to the sugar industry. We are told that sellers obtained the upper hand and they were supported on the one hand by the fact that the fears of insufficient increase in consumption were stimulated by reports from numerous sources and on the other hand by reports that the decrease of acreage in the beet-growing districts of the old world would not be nearly so large as it was hoped and anticipated. There was also a noticeable decrease of buying orders from the Orient, which had been taking rather large consignments of granulated and caused quite an activity in the English markets. Cheaper prices, however, did not cause any perceptible buying over the usual amounts, and it looked as if the consumers expect a still further decline. In view of the altogether erratic complexion of the market during the past few months, it cannot be said whether this expectation will be realized or not. Still some effects of the decline ought to have been discounted, because the first two months of the year are, according to the experiences of many years, the least satisfactory in the sugar trade. The current beet crops have been disposed of, no surprises in this direction are possible, and so far as the acreage for the next campaign is concerned, reliable estimates cannot be made before spring. This causes, naturally, either a cessation or suspension of speculative operations. This attitude of the speculative element is so much the more pronounced this year because the admittedly immense world's production on the one and the low prices on the other hand scarcely admit of any advantageous conjunctions in either direction. Even if the acreage should really decrease a few per cent and the crops should take a fairly normal course, the tendency may be downward rather than upward. It is probably a fortunate circumstance, that the decline should have set in now, because this will result in lower offerings for beets in the next campaign, and this in turn will have some influence upon the acreage. The fact that the first estimates of the European beet crop have been materially exceeded, and that the production may reach 7,000,000 tons, seems to have come to the comprehension of speculation only very gradually, but its effect is for this reason apparently so much the more marked.

"SALARY SHARKS."

(3rd April.)

A matter which appears with more or less frequency before our Summary Courts is that in which Indian money-lenders figure with some prominence as the plaintiffs in actions for the recovery of small amounts lent to clerks and other youthful persons employed in subordinate positions in the Colony. These are often victimised by the modern Shylocks who, in spite of the law, always manage to evade the provisions of the enactments against usury and often for very inconsiderable sums loaned in the first instance, by an accumulation of compound interest, in the end succeed in establishing a claim for comparatively large amounts against their unwary youthful victims. It is true that with His Honour the present Puisne Judge on the bench, little sympathy is found with the lenders who, nevertheless, succeed in obtaining judgment in accordance with the law. Pity it is that the Legislature cannot devise some method whereby the infamous trade of money-lending at usurious rates of interest can be restricted if not wholly extinguished. In America there is not the uncommon practice of a public officer assigning his salary before it becomes due. It has now been held that the practice is contrary to public policy and therefore void. This applies to all persons who draw salaries from public treasuries. This is the keynote and final paragraph of a decision rendered last month by a Superior Judge sitting in a department of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. The decision practically wipes out the supposed legal right of those who, by charging ruinous rates of discount, advance money to public employees taking as security assignments of their salary warrants. If the decision holds there is nothing to prevent a public employee who has "shaved" his warrant to some salary shark from repudiating the assignment and collecting his salary in full. In the case in which this important decision was rendered, an employee was sued on open account. When his salary was attached it was discovered that he had assigned it to a "claim shaver." Despite this assignment the Court decided that the man who had discounted the warrant has no standing in law, and that the transaction with him was wholly illegal. Although the case in point has no analogy with those mentioned in the beginning of these comments, it should be made possible, by legislative measures, to so decree, in cases brought before the Court by professional usurers, that they will find that the "pound-of-flesh" transaction does not pay in the long run.

OUR SANITARY LAWS.

(4th April.)

Messrs. Humphreys and Lau Chu-pak deserve the thanks of the community for their forceful minutes on the effect of the operation of the sanitary laws on the inhabitants of the Colony. A perusal of the sensible observations of those members of the Board affords convincing proof that, in spite of an inordinate annual expenditure of the public funds and a well-equipped staff of sanitary officials, Hongkong does not seem to fare any better in regard to its mortality from plague than the neighbouring ports where, as in Hongkong, it is also endemic. It has been asserted that the appearance of plague in the Colony synchronizes with an outbreak in Canton; it attains its highest number of cases about the same time that reports are received from the Southern capital of the greatest virulence of the disease in that city and its vicinity. And when atmospheric conditions are favourable, the epidemic dies out as steadily and as surely as it takes the same course in Hongkong. A year of comparative immunity in the Chinese city likewise witnesses a similar condition in our midst. Yet it is not contended for Canton that any elaborate system of sanitation prevails there such as is in existence in the Colony. The causation and spread of the terrible scourge remain little less a mystery to-day—twelve years after its appearance on the Island in an epidemic form in 1894—than it did on the first year of its appearance with us. It is not urged that there should be any relaxation of the best efforts in the application of the most scientific methods recommended to combat so persistent a scourge; but in the administration of the laws providing for the carrying out of our sanitary measures, it is just possible that greater regard might be paid to the domestic privacy and the prejudices of a people perfectly amenable to all laws, who like to be considered in their individual comforts quite as well as any other section of the community resident in the Colony. It is a serious matter for the well-being of Hongkong when fifty thousand of its law-abiding and revenue-contributing inhabitants are driven to transfer their homes to places where they are not harassed by the operation of laws to secure local domestic cleanliness. There must, surely, be a way of effecting all that is necessary in the best interests of the public health without unduly encroaching upon the susceptibilities of the natives. An exodus of 50,000 of the population is a serious matter. The clearing out of so large a number of the Chinese inhabitants partly accounts for the large number of Chinese tenement houses, built to meet the demand for them which, at one time, seemed apparent would exist in the Colony, being vacant. What wonder, then, that property owners should have their righteous indignation aroused? No one invests his money in the Colony out of purely philanthropic motives. Property owners, like all other investors, have a right to expect the adequate return which might reasonably be earned for their capital. Instead, they are charged with the upkeep and the maintenance in proper tenable condition of all their buildings (not to speak of unearned interest) is the surcharge for Crown rent which is a fairly heavy burden directly added upon property owners but ultimately and indirectly got out of the pockets of small tenants. Regarding the latter class, it is comforting to observe the public advocacy of their cause by Mr. Lau Chu-pak. When that gentleman stated that a quarter or more of an average wage-earner's monthly income is paid away in house-rent he did not at all overstate, but rather underestimated, the monstrous levy which is made on the middle-class in Hongkong for the one single item of house-rent alone. The hardship is one certainly deserving of more than passing notice, and if the operation of the sanitary laws is responsible—as we have no doubt it is very large so—for a condition of affairs well nigh intolerable to the class immediately affected, it behoves the responsible authorities to appoint a commission of investigation to bring about an improvement in the existing state.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(5th April.)

Our special wire from Shanghai yesterday reveals the Viceroy of Canton once again in his mood of obstructiveness which His Excellency has shown himself so prone to fall into off and on. At one time relations between Viceroy Shum and the representatives of the foreign Powers in Canton appear to have been of so unsatisfactory a character that no business matters could be advanced through the Viceroy's attitude of perfect passiveness in ignoring all consular representations. But when at the beginning of last month, on the occasion of Admiral Train's visit to Canton, His Excellency was accorded an adequate reception at the official yamen, it was believed that the Viceroy had cast off his peevishness and would once again resume the intercourse with the foreign representatives on lines that would be of mutual advantage to foreigners and Chinese alike. His latest action in relation to the terms of the agreement of 1899 concerning the Kowloon-Canton railway, however, does not look hopeful that he is anxious to advance the construction of the line. It is an old plea that he is urging for delaying the commencement of this most important undertaking. He had said before that the terms of the subsisting agreement were unacceptable—terms neither onerous in their fulfillment

nor inequitable in their stipulation. The terms are no other than those embodied in the agreement providing for the utilisation of British capital and British material. China, one of the contracting parties to the solemn compact, agreed to all its articles, and no amount of antipathy to foreign, or rather joint foreign and Chinese enterprise, on the part of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang can defeat the end of a subsisting and valid written understanding, "signed and delivered." That the British Government will submit to no such "table unobstructiveness" from the Can Viceroy, it is not difficult to infer from the simple statement which Sir Matthew Nathan did our representative the honour of enunciating when His Excellency was interviewed this morning on the subject of our yesterday's Shanghai wire. The Governor said, in effect, that no new difficulty had since arisen. The suggestion for a revision of the agreement had been made some considerable time ago by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. We must assume, therefore, that its reiteration at the present moment is but a renewed attempt to nullify, in part, a compact from which there is absolutely no intention on the part of the concessionaries of the line to withdraw. There is the gratifying official assurance from no less an authority than our Governor himself that the position taken by the Hongkong Government throughout is that the preliminary agreement entered into in 1899, on behalf of the Government of China, with the British and Chinese Corporation is binding on the Viceroy now. This being the unequivocal opinion of Sir Matthew Nathan, H.E. Shum cannot carry on his tinkering policy in opposition to the spirit and letter of the agreement for all time. He must call a halt when the scheme to connect Kowloon with the Chinese city is ripe for a commencement to be made at the northern end. The development of the Kowloon hinterland which is so sanguinely anticipated cannot be delayed at the whimsical pleasure of an official never very amicable towards friendly foreign overtures. The interest of the Chinese themselves would seem to call for the removal of all obstacles in the way of the simultaneous commencement and rapid construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and in reviving old difficulties the Viceroy declares his direct hostility towards the scheme and his indirect obstruction in the advancement of the prosperity of the province for whose successful administration he is responsible.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

Were it not for the fact that the dry season has practically passed the figures supplied by the Director of Public Works under the heading "water return" would be far from reassuring. It seems that at the end of March the total quantity of water in the four reservoirs—Tytan, Byewash, Pokfulam, and Wong-nei-cheong—amounted to 62,427,000 gallons, whereas last year at the same date there were 257,630,000 gallons, or four times the amount there is to-day. The Wong-nei-cheong reserve shows the greatest proportionate falling-off, for there are only 127,000 gallons where there were over ten and a half millions at this period last year. Tytan has over 55 millions as contrasted with considerably over 200 millions, while Byewash is empty. During the month of March the total consumption was 91,956,000 gallons, and as there were only some 62 millions in reserve at the end of the month it will be apparent that we were on the verge of a water famine. A curious fact is to be learned from these returns. It seems that people in Hongkong or rather Victoria are more than twice as thirsty as the residents in Kowloon, for while those who live on the island require nearly 13 gallons of water per capita per diem, the suburbanites on the mainland are quite content with 5.9 gallons per head, the average for Hongkong being based on a population of 232,500 while that of Kowloon is estimated at 78,250. At all events it is quite clear that as water consumers the Kowloon residents are far more abstemious than those in Hongkong. It would be interesting, however, to learn the reason for this disparity in the consumption per head, for a difference of 7 gallons to each person must be capable of explanation. Of course the cynic might offer various and quite plausible reasons why the water returns should show such a difference, but these would not probably gain confirmation from the water authorities. In Victoria the supply was intermittent in the Eastern and rider main districts up to the 14th of March, after which the supply was checked over the whole city. No mention is made of the numerous exhibitions of water-power in the centre of the city when crowds were entertained with displays which often lasted for hours, but it is to be presumed that much of the water which goes to the average per head in Victoria disappeared in that interesting form. Along with the returns we are assured that the water is of excellent quality, and that on the authority of the Government analyst. No doubt it is up to the standard, although most people have had little opportunity of testing it for some time past, and then only after it has been paid for by the load—and of course the poorest people had to pay most—but these reports about "excellent quality" are not always quite what they seem, or it may be that a special language is used in connection with the analysing department, for month after month we learn to our infinite astonishment that the liquors, for instance, sold in Hongkong have all been found to be over the Government's requirements. Manifestly

there is some error in that statement, for it is common remark that much of the liquor sold in Hongkong could not by any exaggeration of terms be described as "of excellent quality," but it may be that analysts are more fortunate in their investigations. However, the fact remains that Hongkong's water supply has the half-mark of official approval, and the majority of people will not cavil with the statement, so long as the supply is ample or even moderately continuous. It is to be hoped that the Director of Public Works will be in a position at no distant date to announce that the reservoirs are again overflowing, so that a large section of the population may obtain a cheap and steady supply instead of having to pay twice over for their domestic privilege.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

DATE OF OPERATION.

OCTOBER 1.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 2nd April,
2.15 p.m.

Telegraphic advices have been received from Tokio announcing that the new Japanese Tariff comes into operation on the 1st October next.

DISTURBANCE AT TOMSK.

CITY PLUNDERED.

CHINESE FLEEING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 2nd April,
2.15 p.m.

It is reported from Peking that riots have occurred at Tomsk. The city has been plundered. The Chinese inhabitants are fleeing.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

PROPOSED REVISION OF AGREEMENT.

BRITISH TERMS UNACCEPTABLE.

CANTON VICEROY'S OBSTRUCTIVENESS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 4th April,
2.40 p.m.

His Excellency Viceroy Shum, of Canton, has memorialized the Government at Peking on the subject of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. He suggests a revision of the temporary agreement subsisting with the British Government in reference to the construction of the line.

In the opinion of the Viceroy the proposal, that China should build the line (excepting that portion across British territory) with British material and capital, is unacceptable.

SIR ERNEST SATOW.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 5th April,
12.30 p.m.

The report that has been published here, stating that Sir Ernest Satow is not returning to the East on his departure for England, is not confirmed.

PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

4th inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, the case of the Loi Hing firm, ex parte Wong Ka Chun, was called on. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring, appeared for the Official Receiver, and Mr. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. F. Harding, represented the defendant.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. M. Kendall (foreman), Gustav Kanig, J. C. Gow, A. E. Slaney, A. Schunemann, D. Silas, and O. H. Schneider. Mr. Sharp said this was a case for a trial of issue as to whether Wong Ka Chun was a partner in the firm Loi Hing, and the Official Receiver would produce evidence to show that he did everything in the firm that usually fell to the share of a partner to do. Wong Ka Chun was now 73 years of age and had been a partner in the Loi Hing firm for forty years. Addressing the jury, Mr. Sharp said the question they would have to answer was whether Wong Ka Chun was a partner in the Loi Hing firm, and he would submit evidence

for many years carried on business in Hongkong prosperously, and, financially, Wong Ka Chun, was the principal partner. At the Chinese New Year 1905 the bank found itself in difficulties, a not unusual occurrence at that time. The bank had a good deal of Chinese money in deposit, and when they went to the bank, and saw Wong Ka Chun, and Ma Fa Ting, and Wong Ka Chun made certain promises of payment, and some of the men were paid and some were not. A meeting was then summoned for the 19th February, and it was held, three partners presiding, Wong Ka Chun, Ma Fa Ting, and another, he need trouble them with. Ma Fa Ting addressed the creditors to sign that they would give the bank nine months to pay half the liabilities and another nine months to pay the other half. The creditors refused to sign that agreement, and then Wong Ka Chun addressed the meeting and offered to reduce the time to six and twelve months instead of nine and eighteen months for the payment. The books were produced and showed a balance due to the bank of about \$5,000,000. Wong Ka Chun then said that if the bank had any bad debts, and was not able to pay them, that they, the three partners themselves, would pay them. The agreement failed, and a petition in Bankruptcy was filed by the creditors. He would produce the evidence, and he would prefer to produce much further evidence. The evidence would include that of merchants whom Wong Ka Chun had induced to deposit money, stating that he was the managing partner of the bank. He would further prove that up to the last, Wong Ka Chun had been in constant attendance at the bank, and performed all the duties of a managing partner.

The defence would be that Wong Ka Chun retired from the firm in 1898, but if he retired then his own affidavits showed that he came back to the firm later, so it was of no moment whether he retired in 1898 or not. There was a change in the firm in 1898, and the business was assigned to a syndicate, called the Kwong Tai Tong, and that fact was advertised in the Chinese papers. But he did not propose to deal with matters so remote as that. Wong Ka Chun had filed two affidavits, one prior to 1898, and one in July 1904, and in both those affidavits he used the same expression "I, Wong Ka Chun, am the managing partner of the Loi Hing firm." As regards the alleged retirement in 1898, it was immaterial, and even if it was true it would not affect the case as they would see that from 1902 he was managing partner. And the strongest evidence that a man is a partner is his saying so. He not only acts as a partner, but he signs affidavits to that effect, and tells all the merchants with whom he has transactions that he is the managing partner. He would put it that this was a conspiracy between Wong Ka Chun, Ma Fa Ting, and the other partners to make out that the principal partner is not a partner and so shield his property from the creditors. But when the jury had heard the evidence they could not have any doubt that Wong Ka Chun was a partner in the Loi Hing Bank.

Evidence was heard in corroboration of Mr. Sharp's statements. 6th inst. Mr. Slade said that he had several letters bearing on the case which he wished to submit, but he had not had time to have them translated or certified at present, and therefore could only put them to the expert witness formally, and Mr. Sharp said he would raise no objection to that course, and the letters could be put in at any time.

A considerable portion of the morning was occupied with expert evidence as to "running," "grains," and "fair" hand writings, which were copied and re-copied by the expert, and then the evidence of depositors was taken in which it was shown that the reason they deposited their money with the Loi Hing Bank was that Wong Ka Chun was recognized as the managing partner of the Loi Hing Bank, and so described himself to them.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada Castro was called to give evidence regarding an affidavit filed in an action in 1904, bearing Action No. 135 of 1904. Mr. Slade: Do I understand that Mr. d'Almada is the solicitor in that action?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, that was so. Mr. Slade: Then I submit that it is grossly improper for a party to an action to call a solicitor acting for the party of the other side in a previous case, to give evidence as to what took place between that solicitor and his client. Mr. Sharp: It has been done in this Court times innumerable.

His Honour (to Mr. Sharp): I understood you were going to put in a fact a certain affidavit; are you going beyond that? Mr. Slade: I would represent to your Lordship that it is a very improper act to call a solicitor to speak as to private matters that passed between him and his client in a previous action, and I object to the solicitor being called, and, if called, to his relating a single word of what then passed between them.

His Honour upheld the objection, and Mr. d'Almada e Castro was not called. A depositor was re-called and stated that Wong Ka Chun was generally understood among the constituents to be the managing partner of the Loi Hing Bank and in that capacity drew much business to the firm.

That concluded the case for the Official Receiver.

Mr. Slade, in addressing the jury said he proposed to detain them but a short time. They had heard the evidence for the plaintiff and he asked them to listen carefully to the evidence for the defence, and said the defendant's case was that he relied on the fact that the law provided against any attempt to manufacture a case. The statements of facts were opened on the afternoon before this trial. The plaintiff had furnished them with the most meagre details of the case, and the defendant had to come into Court with no further premises than those meagre details provided.

The learned counsel then reviewed the history of the Loi Hing Bank, and said that in 1858 Wong Ka Chun, being a very old man retired from the firm, and some of the partners retired with him. His original share was \$500, and when he retired he received \$3,000. The people who bought the business carried it on under the old name, and some of the partners re-joined and took shares in the new firm. But Wong Ka Chun was not one of them. They must not consider whether Wong Ka

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

A KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

CHINESE MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin presided at the annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Netherese Hospitals held in the Alice Memorial Hospital yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Rev. Mr. W. Wells, Mr. H. R. Wells, Messrs. C. Murray Bain, D. Clark, S. W. Lau, Lau Chu-pak, Chau Siu-ki, Choi Lap-chee, Fung Wa-chun, and Dr. I. E. Mitchell (secretary).

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

The Chairman said that the Committee had approached the executors of the late Mr. Granville Sharp's estate with a view of getting assistance, but were informed by them that they had no power to assist in any way. They then addressed a letter to the Registrar of the Supreme Court and he promised to consider the scheme and to see whether any available balance could be given to assist the hospital, but he was not in a position at that time to say whether any balance was available.

The Superintendent's report was laid on the table.

The hon. treasurer (Rev. Mr. Wells) submitted his report, and alluded to the unfortunate shrinkage in the dividends on the shares held by the Committee; they had dropped very largely during the year, and it seemed that they would drop still further this year, therefore they would have to make up the deficit by collecting subscriptions. On Land Investment shares they got \$1,853.50 last year, but they should probably receive several hundred less this year. He trusted members would endeavour to increase the amount of their subscriptions.

Mr. Murray Bain moved the adoption of the treasurer's report.

Mr. Tso seconded, and it was approved.

On the motion of Rev. Mr. A. W. Brewin was re-elected chairman for the current year.

Hon. Mr. Brewin acknowledged the compliment and said he would have much pleasure in serving for another year. He thought his duties were the least onerous of any gentleman connected with the hospital, and he could only assure the treasurer that he would give him every assistance possible in keeping the finances of the hospital in a satisfactory condition (applause). During the year some additional had been made to the personnel of the finance committee, and he moved that the appointment of Messrs. Choi Lap-chee, Ho Kom-tong, Li Yau-chun, Fung Wa-chun, U Ho-chau and Wong Fung-chun be confirmed.

Mr. Fung Wa-chun seconded.

Dr. Ho Kai suggested that the chairman of the Tung-wa Hospital be also appointed a member.

Mr. Chau Siu-ki seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE HO MUI KWAI HOSPITAL.

Dr. Ho Kai said that the new Ho Mui Kwai hospital was now completed and he hoped arrangements would be made by the proper authorities for its opening in the very near future. In the new hospital six private wards were partitioned off, so they would be ready to receive patients who had to be isolated. Besides, a large number of Chinese in indigent circumstances, while unable to go to the Civil Hospital and pay a higher fee, would no doubt be very glad to use these wards, and on recovering might give in accordance with a former practice he would formally move that this new hospital be affiliated with the Alice Memorial and Netherese Hospitals, and be placed under exactly the same management and control.

Mr. Tso seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Rev. Mr. Pearce moved a resolution of acknowledgment to the munificent donor, the wife of His Excellency Mr. Ting Fang. It was a valuable addition to the plant of the Hospitals and extended their usefulness, both as a hospital and as a school for the teaching of Western medicine to Chinese. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Wells seconded, and the motion was carried.

COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The chairman spoke on the method, hitherto adopted, of collecting subscriptions and concluded, by proposing that a small committee be appointed to consider how subscriptions should be collected in the future and to recommend to the treasurer some man to do the work. The committee he suggested would be Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wood, Rev. Mr. Wells, Chau Siu-ki, Lau Chu-pak, Pui Yau-tsun and the speaker.

Mr. Fung Wa-chun seconded, and the motion was carried.

A HOSPITAL FOR KOWLOON.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai had the pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the meeting a proposal made by a certain gentleman to give the hospital a subscription. He said he was aware the Government was very anxious to get an institution of the same kind as the Alice Memorial Hospital at Kowloon for the dispensing of medicine and for out-patients, and for that purpose had reserved a plot of land. He was not acquainted with the ground reserved, but was assured by Dr. Clark that it was an admirable place, quite suitable for a hospital. While he was considering whether they could not extend their work in Kowloon, a gentleman from New Zealand said he would help to found an institution for the blind. The speaker told him he thought prevention was better than cure, and if they extended the hospital over there they would prevent a great number of boys and girls becoming blind, and thus render unnecessary the expenditure of his munificent gift in founding an orphanage for the blind.

The gentleman saw the force of the argument, and promised to subscribe \$5,000 towards extending the Alice Memorial Hospital to Kowloon, and in the near future to add to his magnificent gift. He was aware some gentlemen held another view of the subject, and hoped if they had any reasons for opposing the scheme they would give them. A Chinese gentleman spoke favourably of the scheme and promised a \$1,000 subscription, therefore so far as he could understand there would not be a lack of sympathisers if the common Mission would take this work in hand. It was a work they should have begun long before, but had been kept back by their needs on this side of the water. Very soon Kowloon would be teeming with a population far surpassing that of Hongkong. The railway would follow its completion would attract a large labouring population who would require a free and charitable hospital to take care of them and teach them the sanitary science which the Government and every man in the room was anxious the Chinese should learn. A sub-committee might be appointed to get further subscription for a new hospital at Yau-mai. The Tung-wa Hospital, he understood, would like also to extend their work over there, and he believed the inhabitants of Kowloon had sent a communication asking for such help. They had always worked hand in hand with the Tung-wa Hospital, and Dr. Mitchell and others could bear him out that they received a

large number of cases from the Tung-wa and did the best they could with them. On the other hand, if they had any cases which required to be sent to the Tung-wa, they did not hesitate to send them there.

Mr. Fung Wa-chun thought H.E. the Governor was desirous of having a hospital of the kind mentioned at Yau-mai. The building of an institution of this kind would at least cost from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and this amount would have to come from the Chinese. He was not against the scheme, but he thought it rather premature.

The Chairman thought, as Mr. Fung Wa-chun said, that it would be premature for the Alice Memorial Hospital to take this matter in hand without consulting more widely the Chinese, to whom they had to look for subscriptions. The finance committee should approach the Tung-wa Hospital and see whether any scheme could be arranged which would meet with the support of the Chinese community. At present the Tung-wa Hospital cost about \$60,000 a year to maintain, so they could not embark on a venture of this kind without assuring themselves that they would meet with general support.

Rev. Mr. Pearce said that the London Mission would be delighted to strengthen any bond of sympathy with the Tung-wa and would do everything it could do to work with that hospital.

After some discussion in which the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. Murray Bain, Fung Wa-chun, the Chairman, Lau Chu-pak and Chau Siu-ki took part, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai's motion was adopted, viz., "that a sub-committee be appointed, consisting of all the Chinese members of the finance committee, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Wells, Mr. Wood and himself, to confer with the Tung-wa Hospital committee with a view to taking joint action in the matter, and to arrange a way in which they should be able to promote a hospital at Kowloon, by which both might be able to carry out the important work of healing the sick."

The usual vote of thanks brought the interesting proceedings to a close.

THE REPORT.

The report for the past year reads:—

Throughout the year the number of cases treated has been well maintained. In the Alice Memorial and Netherese Hospitals the number of out-patients has been greater, while the in-patients have been somewhat fewer than in the previous year. The Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital is slowly but surely making progress in gaining the confidence of the Chinese, who are naturally cautious in adopting methods of treatment that, to them, are new. The work of the general hospitals has been known and appreciated by the Chinese for nearly twenty years, while the Maternity Hospital has been established only a few months. As the latter becomes more widely known there is no doubt that it will be accorded the same confidence that is at present enjoyed by the other institutions. The new Ho Mui Kwai Hospital is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupation early in 1906.

The site of this hospital, lying immediately to the west of the Netherese and Maternity Hospitals, has been kindly given by the Hongkong Government, and the cost of erecting and furnishing the building has been undertaken by a Chinese lady belonging to a well-known Hongkong family, whose generosity is highly appreciated. During 1905, the number of in-patients in the Alice Memorial Hospital was 370, in the Netherese Hospital 129, and in the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital 51. In the Alice Memorial Hospital surgical cases formed 51 per cent. of the whole, ophthalmic cases 30 per cent., and medical cases 19 per cent., while in the Netherese Hospital the surgical cases formed 34 per cent., medical cases 34 per cent., ophthalmic 30 per cent. Of the in-patients we mention the case of a man who was severely injured by the premature explosion of a large of dynamite; one hand having been blown off and the other badly lacerated, besides having received severe wounds about the head and trunk. In spite of the grave nature of his injuries, the accident a large and well-equipped foreign hospital, this patient was brought by his friends to the Alice Memorial Hospital, the journey taking them three days and a half. The reason of this preference being shown to us was due to the fact that a former patient of the hospital happened to be present at the time of the explosion, and being so well pleased with the result of the treatment in his own case, he prevailed on his friends to convey the sufferer to Hongkong. After recovery he, too, departed to bear witness among his friends to the benefits of Western medical science. Two other patients, who have been several months in the Hospital and who have become followers of the Great Physician since their admission, have borne cheerful witness to the joy that is afforded by the Christian religion even during a tedious and painful illness.

These patients, by personal testimony and by loaning to other patients books which they themselves have found helpful, have sought to bring into the lives of their fellow-sufferers the joy which is found only in the Christian faith. Of the deaths which have occurred in the Hospital during the year, many of the patients were in a moribund or a hopeless condition when received into the wards. In most cases the old story of seeking the foreign doctor when every other resource had been tried and failed. In the out-patient department the clinics at the Alice Memorial Hospital continue to lead by a very large margin in the number of cases treated. This is explained by the fact that at this Hospital the clinics are held daily, except Sunday; and that owing to its central location the Hospital is admirably adapted for the convenience of out-patients. The clinics at the Netherese Hospital and at Yau-mai Dispensary have been well attended.

The total number of out-patients treated at these places was as follows:—Individual cases, 15,071, total visits of out-patients 27,806, including 6,112 surgical dressings. Owing to the large number of cases the expense of working the out-patient department is considerable. On reference to the balance sheet it will be seen that we end the year with an adverse balance of nearly three hundred dollars more than last year, or \$1,247.75 in all. This is more than accounted for by the smaller dividends received on invested funds. In 1905 on account of the earlier closing of accounts only half a year's dividends appear in the accounts. The amount received from investments in previous years has been \$2,865. This year the income from these sources has been \$2,202.50, a reduction of over \$600. These investments do not promise any better for 1906, and we must therefore appeal even more strongly to our friends and to all who are interested in medical work for the poor to increase their efforts on behalf of our hospitals, either by increasing their subscription or by calling the attention of friends to the needs of this work. Several patients have given liberal subscriptions this year, and a number of friends have increased the amount of their donations, and to them we would give special thanks. This year the donations have for the first time exceeded \$10,000, which is a matter for congratulation in a year that has been financially bad. The expenditure for repairs shows an increase of nearly \$300 over that for the previous year. This has been owing to some necessary alterations in the sanitary

arrangements, and to the accumulated results of deterioration due to climatic conditions. Mr. Wells has continued to act as honorary treasurer, and Mr. Leung Pui-chi has kindly collected the annual Chinese donations.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERESE HOSPITALS, 1905.

Dr.

1905—December 31.

To donations as per list \$10,211.63

To rent from college of medicine 656.21

To refund of Bellios and Government Scholarships 210.00

To amount received for deposit estate 5,000.00

Interest on—

11. M. Cooper fund (\$500) 20.00

Dorabjee Nowrojee fund (\$500) 20.00

Permanent fund (\$9,000) 540.00

Bellios medicine fund (dividends on 175 Hongkong and Macao Steam-boat shares) 350.00

Young bequest (dividends on 195 Hongkong Land Investment shares) 1,852.50

To balance 1,247.75

\$15,677.59

Cr.

By balance, overdrawn Dec. 31st, 1904 973.02

By salaries, wages, etc. 4,551.10

By food 1,687.66

By medicine, etc. 4,547.70

By clothing 245.61

By furniture 39.95

By repairs 1,432.70

By stationery and printing 538.02

By Crown rent 108.59

By fire insurance 100.00

By telephone 239.64

By laundry 12.23

By sundries (house surgeons' account) 1,054.68

By interest on overdraft 8.49

By paid on deposit (H.K. & Shanghai Bank) 500.00

\$15,677.59

THE NANCHANG MASSACRE.

The N. C. N. News, of the 29th ult., says:—

We have already expressed a decided opinion, based on all the evidence that had come to our knowledge, that the magistrate Chiang at Nanchang, committed suicide, and that no one in the Roman Catholic Mission had any hand in his death. We know now on the highest authority that this opinion is confirmed by the post-mortem examination, which has led no doubt that it was a case of deliberate suicide. We printed, on the 19th inst., the following extract from the "Nanfangaopao," which that paper published as a dispatch received from Peking:—

"Acting on telegraphic information received from the Governor of Kiangsi, which stated that, after a post-mortem examination, the British Consul and the English doctor certified that the wounds of magistrate Chiang were just self-inflicted, the cause of the recent tragedy was really due to the missionary Lacroute and that on this account, Chiang besides inflicting proper punishment on the culprits, will entertain no other demands of France of whatever character. On receipt of this note, all the different Ministers blamed France in the matter."

This so-called dispatch is, we learn from a thoroughly trustworthy letter from Peking, a tissue of lies. The result of the post-mortem was that the wounds of Chiang were self-inflicted; the insertion of "not" is a brazen falsehood. So is the story of the Foreign Ministers, etc. So is the statement that all the Foreign Ministers blamed France in the matter. No one could think that when we reprinted the "Nanfangaopao's" dispatches we endorsed them in any way; we merely reprinted them that our readers might know the version that was being circulated to excite an anti-foreign feeling in the Chinese.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS FOOTBALL SHIELD.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL THE WINNERS.

2nd inst.

The Diocesan School boys, and the football team in particular, were in great glee on Saturday afternoon when they won the Schools Football Shield. The presentation took place on the Hongkong Football Ground, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. W. H. Williams, the Secretary of the League, said that the Diocesan boys were the first to have their names inscribed on the shield. They had secured 23 points out of a possible 24, and scored 50 goals to their credit with one goal only scored against them. The best team had undoubtedly won on its merits, and the Diocesan boys, though keen on winning and supported by their enthusiastic masters, had never forgotten to play the game in the right spirit. With regard to the rest of the schools the play during the last few months showed a distinct improvement and a levelling up to the standard of the winners, so that next season a still keener and more even competition might be anticipated. Dr. G. H. Bateson-Wright, who made the presentation, complimented the Diocesan School footballers on their victory, and remarked that previous to the inauguration of this Schools League, games of football had been played in a more or less desultory fashion; now they had a programme for the season and schoolboys benefited in more ways than one, a result for which they had to thank Mr. Williams, the hon. sec. of the League.

At the conclusion of the presentation, cheers were given, after which the shield-holders played a team representing "The Rest of the League." The match resulted in a draw of two goals all.

STARTING YOUNG.

2nd inst.

A lad, not more than twelve years of age, appeared as a witness in a case of larceny this morning.

Mr. Hazland—What are you?

Little Boy—A cook! (laughter).

Mr. Hazland—How long have you been a cook?

Little Boy—I commenced when I was nine years old.

Mr. Hazland—Well, what do you know of this matter?

Little Boy—Nothing.

Mr. Hazland—But didn't you tell the inspector on duty that you saw the defendants taking away the opium pipes?

Little Boy—No!

Mr. Hazland—Didn't you say so?

Little Boy (reluctantly)—Yes, but the *l'ukung* told me to say that!

Further evidence was called and one of the defendants was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE FLEETS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter received from the French Admiral. It speaks for itself, and I publish it with his permission. The Committee were responsible for the various entertainments to the Japanese and French fleets who so kindly assisted them. Their special thanks are due to those naval officers who so kindly undertook the whole organization of the sports on Saturday, 31st March: Commander Leatham, Lieut. Dickens, and Mr. Lane-Poole, R. M. A.

The Committee also gratefully acknowledge the help given them by the military authorities in lending to much gear—in the shape of forms and tables, etc.—to say nothing of mules and many other things.

Those to whom we owe accounts will oblige by sending them in at once, as I leave Hongkong this week.—Yours, etc.,

G. STEWART,
Hon. Secretary, Provisional Committee,
Hongkong, March 31, 1906.

[Admiral Richards to Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart.]

2nd inst.

Cher Monsieur Stewart,—

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser reception de la lettre que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser.

La lettre que vous m'avez adressée m'a été remise par vos équipages, en les faisant en contact avec vos propres marins me touche infiniment, et je ne puis que l'accepter en vous priant d'être persuadé de la "non-officialité" de l'interprète de vos remerciements de tous les officiers et les équipages placés sous mon commandement.

Les inoubliables attentions dont nous avons été l'objet pendant notre séjour à Hongkong, de la part de tous, resteront gravées dans nos mémoires.

Veillez agréer, Cher Monsieur Stewart,

l'expression de ma haute considération et de tous mes sentiments dévoués.

(Signed) E. RICHARD.

OUR NAVAL GUESTS.

2nd inst.

The following were the results of the gymnastics that was held on Saturday afternoon, at Happy Valley:—

Rickshaw Race. Pairs as in 1st event.

Lewis (Handy) and Souabait (Montcalm) 1

Bindle (Britannia) and Gueydon 2

Three-legged Race. Pairs as in 1st event.

Williams (Waterwitch) and Chabron 1

Davis (King Alfred) and Postee (Gueydon) 2

Sack Race. Faveh (Montcalm) 1

Abbott (Kent) 2

Manch (Gueydon) 3

Grail (Gueydon) 4

Tuy-tuy, Montcalm and King Alfred v. Gueydon and Kent.

This event created considerable excitement and was won by the Montcalm and King Alfred.

Flat Race, half a mile. Open to sailors and soldiers of any nationality.

Heard (3rd Co. R.G.A.) 1

Cleese (3rd Co. R.G.A.) 2

Andrews (8th Co. R.G.A.) 3

Tilting at buckets from wheelbarrows.

Halloran (King Alfred) and Kerchous 1

Dew (King Alfred) and Postee (Gueydon) 2

Tuy-tuy, Montcalm v. Gueydon; winner to pull team from French destroyers.

Gueydon team 1

Wrestling on Mules.—Teams of four—two French and two English sailors in each.

Le Page (King Alfred), Port (King Alfred), Gueydon (Gueydon) and another 1

Flat Race, once round the race course. Open to sailors and soldiers of any nationality.

Heard (R.G.A.) 1

Andrews 2

Cross 3

Cleese 4

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were presented by Mrs. Gershom Stewart, amid much cheering.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

SUNDAY'S RACING.

2nd inst.

The weather conditions during the past week did not look very promising for the competitors in the yacht race set to take place yesterday by the members of the Corinthian Yacht Club, for the cup presented by Mr. E. F. Gibson, but that fickle jade, Weather, twin sister to Fortune, was for once propitious, and the elements were all that could have been desired. Precisely at noon the starting signal was given, and seven yachts set off in the competition, the course being from the Police Pier to the North Fairway, starboard, thence to Arocas Rock, starboard, and so home. There was a fair breeze, but not quite as much as might have been desired, but in the result the race proved a fairly good one, and was finally won by *Gael*, splendidly steered to victory by Mr. M. McIver.

The Cup, a very handsome silver trophy, on a carved blackwood stand, was subsequently presented to the fortunate winner, by Mrs. Hands, at the request of Mr. E. F. Gibson, (who was overcome by an unusual fit of bashfulness), and the presentation was acknowledged by Mr. McIver in a few appropriate words.

The yachts competing were:—

Gael, M. McIver 1

Herbert, W. J. Withers 2

Nina, E. M. Hazland 3

Can, J. Henderson 4

Arthur, R. W. C. 5

Antirilla, Captain Casey 6

Thilda, W. A. Crake 7

DROWNING FATALITY.

AT TOLO HARBOUR.

2nd inst.

A sad drowning fatality occurred in Tolo Harbour, near Tai-po, after five o'clock last evening and it resulted in the death of a stoker on board pinnace No. 3. How the fatality occurred no one on board can say, but the Europeans were suddenly startled by an alarm given by the cook of "Stop launch, man overboard."

At the time the alarm was given the pinnace was going at full speed, but a boat was soon launched and they made for the place where the unfortunate stoker was last seen. They could not get there in time and the stoker sank when the rescuing boat was about roof away. It is, however, surmised that deceased, who went to the stern of the pinnace on some business, must have lost his balance and dropped overboard.

Accused around the scene for about half-an-hour, but nothing more of the stoker was seen. The launch then steamed to Hongkong.

THE SHANGHAI AND HONGKOW WHARF CO., LD.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general agents at Shanghai on 26th ult. Mr. W. J. Gresson, was in the chair and in moving the adoption of the report, which was carried, said,—"Gentlemen,—With your approval I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The year under review has been the most prosperous the Company has yet enjoyed, the godowns have been filled with cargo and our storage accommodation has not only been taxed to the utmost, but, to our great regret, we have had to turn business away for want of space. I would here remind you gentlemen, that our past experience has been that a year of plenty is followed by a year or more of leanness, and it would almost appear impossible, even making every allowance for increased requirements supplied by the distributive centre, and the volume of the merchandise imported in 1905 can be maintained throughout the year 1906. With these facts before them it has been a difficult matter for your directors to determine what would be a safe sum to expend on increased godown accommodation, and after mature consideration, a building programme has been sanctioned, entailing an expenditure of close on five lakh of taels. To provide the necessary funds the demand for debentures of the Company, and the money they have agreed to advance, has been increased. In September last Shanghai had the misfortune to be visited by a typhoon, and due to a combination of causes, the water in the river rose to an unprecedented extent, flooding not only the godowns along the bank but also those in the heart of the Settlement. Your property suffered considerable damage, and to our great regret the contents of many godowns also suffered, causing loss to our constituents. To us, as far as the loss of the godowns raised to a level considerably over that recorded in September last at the various wharves. Turning to the accounts, the balance of working account for the year is Ts. 638,685.49, an increase of Ts. 234,193.35 over that of the year 1905 which previously constituted a record of the Company. But while our earnings show a satisfactory expansion, our expenditure grows even more rapidly; during the last few years taxes have been more than quadrupled, wages have more than doubled, and new buildings cost more than property account has been increased by Ts. 115,526.82 for additions during the year—Repairs account. We started 1905 with Ts. 59,000 at credit of this account, and this sum has been reduced during the year to Ts. 734.03. The principal item of expenditure has been the renewal of over 600 feet of Pootung wharf. A certain amount has been expended in the raising of floors of godowns above flood level; we estimate that an additional Ts. 50,000 will be required to complete this work and we have further to make provision for our annual

SANITARY BOARD.

ITS DRASTIC LAWS.

EXODUS OF 50,000 CHINESE.

3rd inst.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board Room this afternoon, the usual members being present, when the following business was transacted.

DUST-BINS FOR BAKEHOUSES.

The Medical Officer of Health submitted a minute in which he recommended the insertion of a clause in the bye-laws in respect to dust-bins in bakehouses, common lodging houses, dairies, laundries, and premises where offensive trades were carried on, and in the conditions for licences for eating houses and restaurants. He said no hardship would accrue as a result of the new bye-laws, as most of the premises where these businesses were carried on provided the special dustbins now, which were not costly articles. If, however, any of them refused to supply these bins, the Board had at present no power to compel them.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak said he thought \$4 was too much to be expended on a dust-bin. A kerosene tin, an old iron oil drum, or any box made impervious was good enough. He was against making it compulsory for the people to procure from a certain man what was required by the Board.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun said the new dust-bins were not worth half the price charged. He thought licenses should be allowed to buy them where they liked at cheaper prices.

Mr. Humphreys said he concurred with Messrs. Lau Chi Pak's and Fung Wa Chun's remarks.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

A minute by the President was read relative to complaints in regard to nuisances requiring early attention. The minute read: I think it would facilitate the work of this Department if the public were informed that they can lodge complaints at the Board's district offices in regard to nuisances which require early attention.

A notice was submitted addressed to householders to the following effect: "In order to expedite the business of the Board, District offices have been established in different parts of the City and the Secretary is directed by the Board to inform the householders that complaints in respect of nuisances which require prompt attention may be made verbally to the senior inspector at the addresses given below. [The addresses were then given to be inserted.]"

"DIRECTED BY THE BOARD."

With a view to obviating any misunderstanding which might arise by the statement in the miscellaneous letters he had to write from the office of the Board, "I am directed by the Board," the Secretary submitted certain suggestions on the subject for the consideration of the Board, in which he suggested that the statement "I am directed by the Board" should only be used when actual directions had been given him by (a) the Board, (b) a Select Committee, or the Medical Officer of Health, (c) the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and (d) when letter forms are used which have been approved by the Board. (2) When it is necessary for conducting the routine correspondence of the Board, to obtain an expert opinion from any of the officials, or the Crown Solicitor, the phrase "I am advised" should be substituted for the one mentioned, the present procedure to be continued in letters to the Government, when written by direction of the Board or the President; as the case may be.

Mr. Shelton proposed that this require consideration, and should be referred to the Committee to report on same.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK BUILDINGS.

Mr. Danby applied to the Board that the kitchen of the house built on Kowloon Marine lot No. 28 (Cosmopolitan Dock) be exempted from the conditions of section 150 of the Building Ordinance in reference to open space in the rear, as with the exception of a temporary wooden fence the building was quite isolated.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health said he had visited the place and the question appeared to be one of external air regarding the rising ground and rock in the rear. He considered the question to be chiefly a technical one and that a report was necessary.

The Medical Officer of Health, minutes: Papers from the Building Authority show that Mr. Danby's attention was called to the want of external air when the plans were submitted, and yet the building was erected. I don't think the matter should be passed.

The President said the windows on the ground floor were only about five feet distant from a bank of earth which was about five feet high, and which had wooden paling fence on top. Objections were raised when the plans were submitted, but the building was proceeded with, and now the architect asked for an exemption. He agreed with the Medical Officer of Health that exemption should be refused.

Mr. Hewitt minutes: In view of the remarks made by the President I think the application should be refused.

The Director of Public Works said he gathered that all that was necessary was for the Dock Company to cut away a portion on the bank in order to afford the required open space.

"A HARSHIP ON PROPERTY OWNERS."

Mr. J. Loureiro submitted an application to the Board requesting a reconsideration by the Board of the question of compelling the owner of Nos. 229, 231, and 233 Wing Lok Street to go to the expense of having the work of concreting the floors again so soon. He pointed out that the ground surface of these houses had been concreted and the drainage system altered some six years ago at the request of the Sanitary Board. This work was then carried out under the supervision of a certified architect and duly passed by the Sanitary Surveyor.

The Assistant Sanitary Surveyor reported that the concrete over the ground surface of these houses was not of good quality, and recommended that the notice be enforced.

The Medical Officer of Health minutes: The Ordinance provides for the re-concreting of floors which have perished. From a rat prevention point of view I think the work had better be done.

Mr. H. Humphreys said he could understand that portions of the floors might require to be re-laid after six years, but the drainage should be good for 50 years if properly done.

Mr. Hewitt said he did not think that a case for exemption had been made out. The work was apparently over ten years old and the standard at that time was far different to what was now required.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak said this was another hardship upon property owners in the Colony. His former suggestion that a limit of time should be laid down within which houses having been already concreted need not be re-concreted would avoid hardship of this kind.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Plague statistics for the year were submitted. Mr. Humphreys minutes: These statistics undoubtedly afford sufficient information, so far as small-pox, typhoid, and minor diseases are concerned, because the natural source and treatment of such are to a great extent well-known, but it seems to me that something more is required to render plague statistics of any real value. The medical faculty and the Sanitary Board know very little about the disease. If more measures have been adopted which have involved the community in a huge annual expenditure. We have harassed the European and the native, the rich and the poor, the clean and the unclean, with the result that in three years we know we have spent immense sums in sanitation, that we have increased the cost of nearly everything to such an extent that living is almost out of the question for the poor-paid European. It is computed that 50,000 of the poorer respectable Chinese have left the Colony, and a large percentage of them are women. There is every indication to support the popular belief that increased rents, coupled with deprivation of privacy (the inevitable result of a rigid enforcement of the Public Health Ordinance, No. 1 of 1903) have been the principal if not the only factors in bringing about this exodus. Over and above all this we have struck a blow at property (which after all is the real foundation of prosperity) from which it will take some time to recover. Yet our plague statistics do not afford us any clue as to whether all this expenditure and sacrifice on the part of the community have or have not been in vain. Not until the death rate per 1,000 is less, perceptibly less, than that of Canton shall we be able to say "it is well." I realize that a comparative statement showing the figures of Hongkong and Canton side by side would be difficult to get, and that, when obtained, might be only approximately correct, but even this would be worth much money to procure. Worth all the money and more that is now being wasted on sanitary walls with innocuous wash. Our present figures are merely records of passing interest, not, as they should and might be, records fraught with possibilities of almost incalculable value to the Colony and to humanity.

Mr. Lau Chi Pak minutes: The result of the many drastic measures resorted to as experiments of theories for the improvement of the health, and consequently the reduction of the mortality of the Colony, as referred to by Mr. Humphreys' minute would be interesting for the public to know, especially at this juncture, when both property-holders and householders are growing under the hardships inflicted upon them by a severe Act of recent creation. Personally I still doubt if the good accruing therefrom commensurates with the enormous amount of money expended by the Government every year, and the immense sacrifice of interest and comfort forced upon the inhabitants. That 50,000 Chinese have left the Colony is what was anticipated. More, I am afraid, will follow suit when Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 is enforced in its entirety. It is not that they like to send their wives and children away, but they are practically compelled to do so by the Government. What I would now repeat. Very few Chinese can afford to hire a whole floor for themselves, the rents of which range from \$10 to \$75 per month, nor can three or four families now share a big floor together, as they used to do, for not more than one cubicle is allowed on each floor. In short, even the members of the same family cannot enjoy the little privacy they had before. The percentage of the wage-earning Chinese who make \$100 a month is very low. Formerly a man of this class could support a family of ten comfortably, without pinching, and was considered to be very well off. He cannot do so now, as the rent alone absorbs 1 or more of his income. Those who are earning from \$20 to \$30 a month are in a very sad plight. They simply find it impossible to keep their wives and children with them without dodging the law. In the case of the property owners, they are almost every day receiving a notice to do this, that, and the other thing, thus putting them to endless trouble and loss. I quite sympathize with them, and do not feel at all surprised that many refrain from investing their money in property. With regard to the production of statistics from Canton, I am of opinion that some arrangement can be made with the Chinese Government for furnishing the Hongkong Government with fairly correct information. It is true that the Chinese officials keep no record of deaths, nor is the nature of the disease reported to them, but there are so many hospitals which do so, and also the Kailong communities who always know, more or less, of any deaths occurring in their particular wards. The coffin shops, too, can always tell among themselves the number of deaths taking place every day. I am sure with the help of these people the Chinese Government will be able to supply the information as desired; if, however, the expert advisers of the Sanitary Board do not care to have such information from Canton, why not approach the Macao Government? Since the outbreak of plague sanitary measures, though in a much more lenient form, have been enforced in that Colony, and there are qualified officers in charge of the work.

A BLAZE IN DES VEOUX ROAD.

ABOUT \$25,000 DAMAGE.

4th inst.

At about half-past two o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was given in the western end of the city and the Fire Brigade, in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, repaired to the scene of the conflagration. On their arrival at No. 184, Des Vieux Road West, a medicine store and the sign of Wing Shun Wo, it was discovered that the flames were burning fiercely in the drying-room, on the top story, and at the back of the building. The fire-fighters set to work and hoses were laid, but the men were handicapped on account of the absence of water from the hydrants in the vicinity. The fire-float was soon at the nearest quay, and with the aid of a few engines, the hoses were run up to the third floor and work in earnest commenced. In consequence of the inflammable nature of the various drugs that were stored in the drying-room and the time wasted because of there being no water in the mains, the flames spread to the adjoining building No. 186. It was also a medicine store, trading under the style of Fung Yan Hing. The firemen kept at their work hard and succeeded in confining the fire to the drying-rooms of both buildings, and an hour or so later the flames were entirely subdued. The damage done to both stores was great, not so much by the flames, however, as by water.

The origin of the fire is said to be the burning of a stove. The damage done to No. 184 was put at \$2,000, while that of No. 186 is stated to be \$23,000. Both premises were insured for a total sum of \$65,000.

LIME-WASHING.

A PREVENTATIVE OF PLAGUE.

4th inst.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last evening, the question of the advisability of lime-washing Chinese houses once, instead of twice, a year as at present, was considered on the motion of Mr. Henry Humphreys who, before moving his resolution, asked the President if the medical men considered lime-washing as a preventative of plague.

The President—Yes, I should say most emphatically it does. It tends to cleanliness and anything which induces greater cleanliness is to a greater or less extent a preventative.

Mr. Humphreys—You don't regard it as being a disinfectant?

The President—No.

Mr. Humphreys then stated his opinion that lime-washing once a year was all that was necessary for purposes of cleanliness, and he moved that "the Board recommend the Government to alter the bye-laws relating to lime-washing, so as to make lime-washing compulsory once in twelve months in lieu of six months."

Mr. Fung Wa-chun seconded.

The President said he was opposed to the resolution, because experience had shown that the houses became very dirty at the end of six months.

Mr. Humphreys remarked that that was largely due to the unsatisfactory way in which the lime-washing was done. In many cases it was an absolute farce. He thought it would be better if the Government did the work and charged the landlords.

Mr. Pearce doubted if that would improve matters by lime-washing once in twelve months instead of once in six. He did not consider twice a year too much.

Mr. Hooper said that what they wanted was cleanliness. They should not insist on every Chinese house being lime-washed, but allow a differentiation where the tenants kept their houses clean. He called attention to the filthy condition of the roof of the Central Market.

"That," he said, "is a house. What will the Chinese think of it? It is dirtier than any coolie house."

Mr. Humphreys said that lime-washing, well done once a year would be better than ten times done badly. He thought landlords would be willing that the Government should do the work and charge them.

Mr. Hewitt agreed with the President. Lime-washing created cleanliness.

The President having pointed out that the Board would amend their own bye-laws, the motion was altered accordingly.

On being put to the vote, three supported it and three were against it. The President gave his casting vote against the resolution.

A KLEPTOMANIAC.

"CANNOT HELP STEALING."

4th inst.

A very interesting case was heard at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinaman, in European attire, stood in the dock and pleaded to be a kleptomaniac. He was charged by Inspector Gauld, of No. 2 Police station, with stealing two gold watches, the property of Chan A-tong.

"I cannot help it," said the defendant. "I sometimes lose my senses and when I see anything good I cannot help taking it."

The defendant, whose name is Wong U, alleges to have been a resident in the United States for some years and was committed there for a similar offence.

It appears that the handbags were in a shop at Wanchai yesterday, and the alleged kleptomaniac passed by and seeing the bags walked into the shop, picked them up and was walking out of the shop when he was given in custody by a fohki.

At the Court this morning Wong U pleaded guilty.

Mr. Hazeland—I had better remind this case to enable the defendant to be examined by a doctor.

Insp. Gauld—There are no signs of defendant being a kleptomaniac.

His Worship—Let him be examined and tell the doctor what the defendant said.

The case was then remanded.

CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

PAYMENTS IN KIND.

4th inst.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. W. Paine, Judge, presiding, Mr. Chin, carpenter, of No. 3 Square Street, and Li Chung, carpenter, of 32 Gage Street, carrying on business in co-partnership, the Kwong Yung Lung firm, building contractors, of 30 Hollywood Road, to recover the sum of \$103.80, being balance due by defendants to plaintiffs for work done and material supplied.

Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Harding, of Messrs. Ewins, Harston and Harding, for the defendant firm.

Plaintiff claimed that he had paid the full amount due, as would be seen if an account was taken, as he had made a number of payments in kind—that is in rice, and so settled the account.

The matter was referred to the Court shroff for preparation of an account.

HORSES FOR SHANGHAI.

4th inst.

Thirty-two Australian horses were landed at Douglas wharf this morning from the China Navigation steamer *Taiyuan*, and were removed to the Hongkong Horse Repository. These animals are a fine set, and are in charge of Mr. Wm. Thern; they are consigned to Shanghai to be sold by public auction, by the Australian firm of Denham Bros., of Rockhampton, Queensland. This is the first batch of animals to leave Queensland for the Eastern market, for several years. In former years Queensland controlled a good horse trade with China, but for what reason the transportation of animals to the Orient was allowed to lapse for several years, is not made certain. The batches of horses that have recently been transhipped from this port for Shanghai and Tientsin have fetched such high prices—on average over 400 taels per head—that perhaps the result has encouraged Queenslanders into activity again.

The horses that arrived this morning were more or less a frisky lot. One or two broke away in Queen's Road when the electric cars passed, while one animal was sent rolling in the road after a violent collision with a tree. They were recaptured before any serious mischief occurred. One horse in particular, a big raking chestnut, had a strong aversion to leaving the ship and kicked and struggled for over half an hour. All sorts of means were resorted to to get the brute ashore, but to no purpose. Finally, a rope was thrown over his neck; he was pushed into position, and with the aid of ten sailors the horse was pulled off the boat.

The animals will livery at the Horse Repository for a few days until a boat is available to transport them to their destination.

A MASTLESS STEAMSHIP.

THE S.S. "HELLEROPHON" IN PORT.

3rd inst.

The *Hellerophon*, Capt. S. Bartlett, of which Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are the local agents, arrived from Singapore to-day. She was built at Belfast by Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. This vessel is of an unusually interesting type, having no masts for carrying rig, but is provided with four tall pillars placed at intervals of 100 feet apart, for carrying derricks, and between the two forward posts a bridge has been fitted near the head for look-out purposes. The holds have been suitably arranged, clear of obstructions, so as to take in cargo of the most bulky character, such as machinery, &c., the decks being supported, in lieu of stanchions, by strong fore-and-aft girders. Each of the seven holds is entered through large hatchways, and for handling the cargo 26 power-driven steam winches and derricks and other up-to-date appliances have been provided, capable of dealing with a full cargo in the most expeditious manner.

THE JAPAN FAMINE AND FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

It must be with a sense of pride—notwithstanding the occasion—that the Japanese reads in this newspaper to-day of the practical sympathy with the Japanese nation, which is being shown by foreigners in all parts of the world in connection with the famine in the north-eastern provinces, for it is strong evidence of the respect in which the nation is now held. Princesly gifts in money and produce have been received from London, from Australia, Canada, and the United States to lessen the suffering of the famine-stricken—these notwithstanding the Japanese Government has announced officially, through one of its Ambassadors, that foreign help is not required, and that the Japanese themselves can easily meet the situation. But still the gifts come. Foreigners in Japan and abroad have subscribed several hundred thousands of yen in money alone; Governments and private firms have dispatched flour and wheat, and more will come. The Japanese Government no doubt instructed its Ambassador to intimate that foreign help was not required for obvious reasons, but news of the true condition of affairs in three provinces affected soon reached Europe and America, and the result of a unique display of sympathy and generosity that must impress itself on the minds of all Japanese.

There is little doubt that President Roosevelt, with his usual energy and disregard for the conventional, has greatly stimulated the public in America to contribute in aid of the Japanese starving, and his appeal has resulted in the sum of nearly \$5,000 being collected by one newspaper of New York from the general public—remarkable testimony of the readiness in the States to sympathize with the Japanese.

Throughout the British Empire, it is hardly necessary to say, funds have been opened in the capitals with equal readiness and subscribed to as generously.

It cannot be denied, judging from the reports that are constantly coming from the famine districts, that all help is urgently needed, although this would hardly appear to be the case if the action taken by the Government were to be accepted as the criterion of the real situation. The Government attitude to the people who have been in dire need of help for months past seems, unfortunately, to be a purely passive one. It is a question whether the Government would not have acted promptly and creditably if help from the public had not been so readily granted. Six weeks ago, when the famine was being prepared for the Diet by which the starving people would have been relieved in various ways, but up to now nothing has been done in this direction by the Central Government, although the local authorities have been instructed to give assistance. What this is, however, is not very clear, and if we are to judge by the Tokyo telegram published in Wednesday's issue, the local authorities are moving as slowly as the Government itself. It will have been seen that the inhabitants of three villages in the Adachi district of Fukushima denounced the indifference of the Kencho authorities towards them, and protested to the village officials. Fukushima is not the worst-off of the three prefectures, although districts on the borders of Miyagi are in as bad a condition as any in the latter prefecture. But the attitude of the penitence is significant, especially as the signs of dissatisfaction come at the end of many months of hardship more or less acute, indicating that their patience is becoming exhausted. The local authorities, we are led to understand, are giving aid in the way of providing the people with work, but judging from the report referred to, the work is not extending far.

The difficulties of the task of the Government in this respect must be recognised. Yet, making all allowance, there remains the fact that two months ago it was stated a relief bill would be introduced into the Diet, and some extraordinary measures taken to relieve the people, such as the situation demanded. Individual Japanese, from His Majesty the Emperor downwards, have subscribed liberally; members of Government Departments have subscribed individually; but nothing has been done by the Parliament of the nation to relieve the famine districts. It is a work for the nation as a body, and private subscriptions should only be supplementary, instead of, as at present appears to be the case, being the principal means for affording relief.—*Japan Chronicle*.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

BREEDING GROUND OF MOSQUITO LARVE.

4th inst.

In the course of the proceedings at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, the Standing Orders were suspended to permit of Mr. E. A. Hewitt bringing up a question for discussion on the ground of urgency. He said the question he wished to be considered was one of considerable importance. He would have given the usual notice, but he had not ascertained certain facts until the previous day. He believed he was right in saying that the Government and the Sanitary Board had sent out notices urging people to take precautions against affording facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes, but yet it had come to his notice that one of the most extensive and well-equipped breeding grounds for mosquitoes was in the heart of the city. He referred to the site of the new Post Office. It might be urged that the Sanitary Board had no jurisdiction over Government premises, but it had yet to be proved that that was legal. Certainly he could not accept it as an excuse for not discussing the question. [Mr. Hewitt then produced a tumbler, which he said, was a sample of the water, which was foul and full of matter.] The water had commenced forming there two or three months ago, and since then the hole had been filling up with water of a most disagreeable description. There was quite a tumblerful of mosquito germs. A singular feature was that the property had been visited daily by responsible officers of Government departments, who, being wise men, had had nothing to do with anything outside their own business. The fact of that pond being there had apparently escaped their notice. He thought the question should be dealt with at once. It was desirable that that work should be under proper sanitary control and that Government property should not be outside the law as regarded nuisances. Later on he would give notice of his proposal that Government property should be controlled by the officers of the Sanitary Board. [Mr. Hooper—Hear, hear.] Meanwhile he would ask the President to deal with that particular case at once.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

4th inst.

The record of attendances and shooting results, from 1st January, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, is as follows:—

	No. of shots fired	No. of birds killed	No. of animals killed
J. C. Gow	41	64	
J. Parkes	6	62	
J. Pidgeon	41	60	
W. J. Ratley	6	60	
G. C. Peter	26	57	
A. Mackenzie	22	57	
G. K. Haxton	29	55	
F. Fisher	18	53	
A. Jenkins	18	53	
E. J. Phillips	16	54	
C. E. H. Beavis	42	53	
G. L. Duncan	10	53	
D. J. McKenzie	24	52	
J. Whittall	21	52	
Sir Francis Pigott	17	52	
W. I. Carter	17	52	
H. W. Fraser	24	51	
I. J. Stubblings	24	51	
G. B. Bird	23	51	
J. M. Henderson	9	51	
H. F. H. Way	7	51	
M. W. Shide	7	51	
W. H. T. Davis	49	50	
W. Goodfellow	31	50	
A. Brown	23	50	
E. Dougherty	18	50	
A. W. J. Watt	18	50	
G. H. Wakeman	12	50	
J. S. Lewington	28	49	
H. W. Robertson	15	49	
W. Dawson	22	48	
A. Moir	19	48	
R. E. O. Bird	15	48	
A. G. Newton	28	47	
U. A. Farrell	9	47	
H. T. Butterworth	8	47	
H. R. Phelps	4	47	
W. B. Boyce	16	46	
C. R. Scott	13	46	
J. Rankin	20	45	
Evan Jones	16	45	
A. Cameron	14	45	
H. Pinckney	13	45	
W. Dobbs	27	44	
P. L. Miller	25	44	
J. McInnes	17	44	
L. A. M. Johnston	15	44	
G. H. May	14	44	
E. B. Shepherd	11	44	
C. Cottier	14	44	
W. H. Donald	8	44	
A. W. Dixon	8	44	
W. V. M. Koch	8	44	
E. J. Mosses	8	44	
J. D. Auld	6	44	
D. Tolan	5	44	
A. J. Williams	21	43	
E. J. Crist	13	43	
P. J. Nobbs	12	43	
A. Ritchie	12	43	
H. T. Richardson	11	43	
C. W. T. Brett	9	43	
J. H. Underwood	5	43	
W. T. Hoskin	25	42	
A. Bloney	20	42	
H. Macfarlane	17	42	
W. H. Wickham	9	42	
A. B. Rouse	6	42	
J. T. Douglas	25	41	
W. McKay	13	41	
J. McCusker	35	40	
H. G. Stewart	26	40	
L. A. Lyon	20	40	
L. S. Lewis	15	40	
C. B. Buyers	13	40	
C. A. Hastings	12	40	
W. D. Braidwood	11	40	
G. M. Harston	7	40	
W. W. Pearce	7	40	
E. Rogers	6	40	

The above 80 members attended 1,356 shoots for an average of 47 out of each possible 70.

The remaining 150 members attended 881 shoots for an average of 30 out of each possible 70.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis informs us that he has now handed over the Hongkong Secretaryship of this association to Mr. G. H. Wakeman.

The *sicco* habit would seem to be getting more and more prevalent in Bangkok, each day, says the *Siam Observer*. Formerly only the French firms seemed to be badly affected by it. But, during the past year or so, American, British and German business houses seem to be similarly touched. They close up at about noon and remain closed until one-thirty or two p.m., with results which are occasionally rather disappointing to their intending customers. The interesting point of the affair is that the habit would seem to be spreading to nobody but the very wealthy did it but since Dr. Campbell Higgin's latest lecture on Health seems to have become quite a general thing.

A MAKER OF MODERN JAPAN.

THE LATE FUKUCHI GENICHIRO.

With the death recently of Fukuchi Genichiro, Japan has lost one of the men prominent in the building up of New Japan. Despite the great success that attended his efforts in middle age Fukuchi lived a life of comparative obscurity and disappointment during the last ten years, and though he sat in the House of Representatives for two or three years before his death he died without achieving anything remarkable. Fukuchi was a man of undoubted versatility, and in the days of his zenith was connected with many things—political, social, journalistic, and commercial—but his name will be best remembered as a journalist and playwright. Japanese journalism owes much to Fukuchi, a pioneer journalist who did much towards lifting Japanese journalism into its present position.

Fukuchi Genichiro was born in Nagasaki in 1847. He early mastered Dutch and English, and this, together with his general literary attainments, enabled him to obtain an important position as official interpreter before he was out of his teens. Henceforward, up to middle age, his career was one of

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Yesterday afternoon, on the Naval Football ground at Happy Valley, H.M.S. *King Alfred* played H.M.S. *Kent*. The game was of an even character in the first half, and a good dash down by the *Kent* succeeded in obtaining their first goal. The *King Alfred* made hard attempts to equalise, but failed in each attempt. Final: *King Alfred*, nil.—
The Mariner from H.M.S. *King Alfred* played the gunroom officers from the same ship, on the Naval ground yesterday afternoon. The game resulted in a draw of one all.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—
Hongkong Banks... \$8 1/2 to \$9 1/2
Union Insurance... 70 b.
China Traders... 97 b.
Canton Insurance... 300 b.
Hongkong Fire... 300 b.
China Fire... 80 b.
H. C. & M. Steamboat... 24 b.
Indo-China... 93 b.
Douglas... 41 b.
China Sugar... 180 b.
Rauha... 3 b.
Docks... 170 b.
Kowloon Wharf... 103 b.
Farnham... 117 b.
Hongkong Hotel... \$116 b.
Hongkong Hotel... 133 b.
Humphreys Estates... 114 b.
Ewo Cottons... 64 b.
China Provident... 9 s. & 6.
Green Island Cement... 30 s. & 6.
Langkats... 235

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 6th instant, Messrs. Phirozshah B. Petit and Co. write:—The inertia advised in our last continues with a steady decline of dollars one to two per bale. This is due to forced sales and continued interest by Chinese of their own holdings at heavy sacrifices. We have had fairly good news from the consuming districts. There have been good rains there and hopes are entertained of an early revival. The northern markets also report favourably. There is a good business doing at Shanghai, although rates are lower than those prevailing here. Shipments to that port from Hongkong by importers as well as native dealers continue on a large scale and have helped to relieve the market of a large extent of its accumulations. Nearer home native dealers are feeding themselves on the hope that, with the circulation of Chinese subsidiary coins being appreciably checked, the rate of discount, which is beginning to go down to 35 per cent every \$100, will fall further, and after the third Chinese month, which is a traditional period of inactivity, the market may be expected to be enlivened.

As regards spinning mills, Japan seems to be collecting the examples of America in the matter of combinations and trusts, and according to some recent reports "Mill Combinations" are in the air there.

Bombay, on the other hand, is making serious efforts to introduce an innovation which may benefit the numerous mills working there and the success of which in the long run may encourage Japan to follow suit. In the annual J. N. Tata will be a name never to be associated with industrial revival in India. He it was who first conceived the idea of utilising waterfalls and supplying Bombay mills with hydro-electric power. After his death his sons, who have worthily stepped in the shoes of their father, carried the idea further and they are now working with an English Syndicate to carry it into effect. The Indian Government is said to be giving its support and sympathy to the projected scheme.

The market closes steady.
A fairly good business is reported in No. 202, at a decline of dollars one or two per bale. Only two threads Corral and Motul are wanted at \$134 and \$132, respectively, dollars two above the last prices; as some of the dealers have sold in excess, and spot cargo not to be found.

No. 165 has attracted the attention of Shanghai buyers and some selected threads changed hands at quotations.

A moderate business is reported in No. 122, at a decline of \$1 per bale on last prices.

No. 102, far the worst. Though sellers are offering to quit a decline of \$1 to \$3 per bale, buyers restrict themselves to purchases for their actual requirements only.

No business is reported in No. 82 and 61.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise about 85 bales of No. 101, 380 bales of No. 122, 330 bales of No. 162, and 1,310 bales of No. 202; in all about 2,877 bales.

Arrivals per steamers *Namang*, *Laisang* and *Catherine Ahear* (from Calcutta), and steamers *Filippo Arletti*, *Capri*, *Pekin* and *Ceylon* (from Bombay) of about 22,400 bales for this port, and about 17,500 bales for the Northern Ports about 10,500 bales.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 84,000 bales.

The unclosed stock is estimated at about 60,000 bales.

No business is reported in Local as well as Japanese Yarn.

Cotton—Sales are reported of about 650 bales of Bengal at \$22 to \$24 per picul.

Exchange—Quotations for the day are under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 153 per cent.
Demand " " 153
London T. T. " Sh. 20 1/2
Demand " " 20 9/16
Shanghai " Tls. 7 1/2
Silver " " 29 1/2 per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 20 1/2
Do. Demand " 20 9/16
Do. 4 months " 20 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 25 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 29 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 29 1/2
India T.T. 153
Do. Demand " 153
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2
Singapore T.T. 15 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 153
Buying.
4 months' sight L.C. 20 1/2
6 months' sight L.C. 20 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 51
4 months' sight " do. 51
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 31 1/2
4 months' sight " do. 31 1/2
6 months' sight " do. 31 1/2
Bar Silver 20 1/2
Bank of England rate 29 1/2
Boverville 29 1/2

CENSOR T. Shao-t'ao has memorialized the Throne that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung shall be ordered to compile regulations to deal with missionary affairs. An Imperial Rescript then granted the memorial and ordered the said Viceroy to compile the regulations after consulting with the Waiwup.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE closing ceremony of the Japanese Diet took place on 28th ult.

THE number of plague cases is on the decrease. Only two occurred on Tuesday.

FIFTY-one bodies had been recovered from the Takashima colliery up to the 30th ult.

OVER 200,000 yen has been received already from the United States for the Japanese Famine Relief Fund.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan are contributing ten thousand yen to the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Formosa.

ANOTHER Chinese resident has fallen a victim to the plague, this being the 17th case since the year opened. The patient resided in Second Street.

"If you write something right on top of something already written," said a witness in a case proceeding in the Supreme Court this morning. "You cannot call that good hand-writing."

THE woman and two fitters who were arrested some days ago, for cutting a water-pipe, as she thought the people living above her were using too much water, were on Monday fined \$50 and \$5 each, respectively.

THE Japanese Volunteer Fleet Association has decided to order from the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, a steamer of 2,000 tons. When completed the vessel will be placed on the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Formosan service.

THE Amateur Dramatic Club on Saturday gave a performance of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," before a fairly full house. His Excellency the Governor, with a party of guests, was present, as well as a number of French officers. The play went very well.

MEHRUX Jull, quartermaster, *Mousquet*, and Come Claude, fireman, *Montcalm*, were charged on Monday before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court, for behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk in Connaught Road Central last night. They were fined \$3 each.

GEORGE Roach, butcher, s.s. *Prins Veldmar*, charged Ho Wong, a butcher's assistant, on the ship, for stealing, on Sunday, one tin box, valued at 10 marks, and 63½ marks in money, the property of the complainant. The charge was proved and the defendant sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

"If they swept it into the sea, it would only be wasted, as I swept it up," said a sampan woman at the Magistracy on morning. She was charged with being in possession of a quantity of flour and being unable to give a satisfactory explanation as to how she procured it. Mr. Hazeland, in fining her \$3, remarked that the flour was too clean to be called sweepings.

THE Chinese Travelling Commissioners have telegraphed that, when the Chinese Minister was received in audience by the Kaiser, His Majesty advised him that every country, but especially China, should have an army and navy sufficient to meet any emergency. The Kaiser also expressed the opinion that there is no necessity for China to introduce any other country's administration.

MANY of our readers, says the *N. C. D. News*, have doubtless experienced difficulty for some time past in obtaining bank notes for their purchases, and have had to accept the more cumbersome silver Mexican. They, and the public generally, will probably be interested to learn that the International Banking Corporation are now issuing notes for \$5, \$10, and \$100, Shanghai currency, and the above inconvenience will thus be greatly relieved.

A NATIVE yamen runner, with gold braid on each sleeve, the dragon on his coat collar, and a pearl cap, on the front of which was something like an electric bulb, was arrested on Monday by the excise officers for being in possession of illicit opium. On Tuesday at the Police Court the runner tried to conceal his identity by wearing an extra jacket over his uniform, but the collar of his uniform was the tie higher than the outer coat, thereby revealing the gilded dragon on the collar. He figured in the dock, admitted possession, and was fined \$5, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

THE No. 1 "boy" of the Club Lusitano was charged on Monday, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, for being in possession of a small amount of prepared opium and a piece of opium dross, without the required permit. Chief Excise Officer Hogarth prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended. Evidence was heard. Mr. Grist said that recently the defendant discharged a cook in the Club. It was presumed that the cook gave the information to get defendant into trouble. His Worship fined the defendant \$72.50.

OF late Jardine's Sugar Refinery at East Point have been losing quite a lot of leather belting from their machine rooms, and although strict watches have been kept they failed to find the thief. In fact, notwithstanding the watches kept, the belting continued to disappear. Recently, two men were taken off their ordinary duties and stationed in the machine rooms, with the object of seeing that none of the Company's belting was removed from the premises. On Saturday afternoon suspicions were aroused, and after work, when the men were passing out, the two watchmen were searched. On each man was found small pieces of belting lashed round their legs. They were immediately charged. At the Magistracy on Monday the defendants were sentenced to one week's hard labour each.

WONG Yuen, a sub-contractor, 25, Station Street, Yau-ma-tei, stepped into the witness-box at the Police Court on Monday, with his left eye in deep mourning, to charge one Yuen Fat with assault. The defendant, it appeared, owed the complainant \$3.40 for house-rent. The complainant called on defendant on several occasions for the money, but could not recover it. On Saturday afternoon complainant again visited defendant. This time defendant was ready and as soon as the complainant entered, the accused and others fell on to the sub-contractor and thrashed him, the defendant using a fighting-iron. When asked what he had to say, the defendant replied: "That man came to my house to steal." "That man came to my house to steal," asked Mr. Hazeland. "Oh I found that in the complainant's pocket," replied the defendant. The case was remanded.

THE return of plague cases on Wednesday contained six cases, four being fatal. The number to date for this year is now 112.

TWO native officers, 70 N.C.O.s, H.K.S.R. R.G.A., left per s.s. *Catherine Ahear* on 3rd instant, for Calcutta, on furlough and discharge.

IT is stated that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, through Sir Claude MacDonald, has presented the sum of ¥1,000 to the funds of the Blind and Dumb School and other charitable institutions in Kyoto.

AN office-boy, in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was on Tuesday sentenced at the Police Court, to three weeks' hard labour, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for stealing seventeen lead pencils, from the office.

FURTHER evidence was called at the Magistracy on Tuesday in the case of Rex v. Horbal Rai, No. 1 watchman at Quarry Bay shipyard, for the manslaughter of one Ng King, a coolie, on March 26th last. The case was again adjourned.

JOHN Yeoman, fireman, s.s. *Marra*, was charged at the Magistracy with being drunk and disorderly near the Clock Tower at nine o'clock on Wednesday. Yeoman admitted that he was intoxicated, but did not remember being disorderly. A fine of \$4 was imposed.

"I ONLY took the things to wear, I did not mean to keep them," said a coolie at the Magistracy on Tuesday, when charged with stealing a pair of India-rubber shoes and a pair of pants from a junk in the harbour last night. Mr. Hazeland sentenced the coolie to three weeks' imprisonment.

TEN coolies were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, on a charge of keeping a common gaming house at No. 21, Western Street, and playing *fat-khu* yesterday afternoon. Sergeant Gordon prosecuted. The evidence was conclusive and the first defendant was fined \$15 and the remainder \$1 each.

VICEROY Chou Fu has memorialized the Throne as to the advisability of stopping the sale of slaves in official circles, either Chinese or Manchou, and also amongst the general public and to revise the laws regarding the sale of slaves, and also the anti-slavery movement in the U.S., etc. The memorial has six items of regulations attached.

TWO Chinamen were surprised on Monday when an Indian constable asked them to lead the way to the Central Police Station. They said they had done nothing and could not make out why they were arrested. The policeman explained that the public footpath cannot be blocked with fifty boxes of sugar. On Tuesday, at the Magistracy, they admitted the obstruction, and the first defendant had to pay a fine of \$1.

CHAU Yau Cho, a coolie with no fixed abode, was placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Wednesday charged with cutting the pockets of a native passenger last night on board the s.s. *Chong*. He was charged with stealing \$8. Defendant, it was stated, edged up to the complainant, cut his pocket, removed the money, handed it to an accomplice and cleared, but was arrested. His Worship sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE two Australians, Jones and Shrub, who stole away from Australia on board the s.s. *Ripplingham* *Grange*, with the intention, on arrival here, of working their way to Oahu, were on Tuesday brought up on remand at the Police Court. They were charged with being vagrants in Hongkong. Inspector Langley prosecuted. Mr. F. A. Hazeland made an order that the defendants be admitted to the House of Detention.

YUEN Fat, the coolie who was charged and remanded on Monday for assaulting his landlord at Yau-ma-tei, Saturday last, with a knuckleduster, when the latter called to recover \$3.40 for house-rent, was severely dealt with by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and in lieu of three weeks' hard labour, and in lieu of one day's jail, to be exposed in the stocks for six hours. The knuckleduster, which he used for "dusting" his landlord's eyes, was ordered to be confiscated.

A RICKSHA coolie in the employ of Mr. A. Shelton Hooper disappeared after receiving his wages about two months ago. Next morning another coolie was engaged as a substitute and the uniform handed over. Yesterday afternoon the coolie returned from the interior and went to the office to get back his uniform. This, the coolie refused to give up, so after threatening the substitute, the former coolie picked up the uniform and left the premises. He did not turn up this morning for work and was arrested for stealing the uniform. Mr. Melbourne said he could not convict the defendant on the charge of larceny as the evidence was insufficient. He was fined \$5 for leaving service without permission. The uniform was ordered to be returned to the owner.

"My learned friend" writes to say that if the "whitewashers" of Hongkong really want some work to do, they can find it ready to their hand if they choose to look for it. The walls from the entrance to, and up the staircase of the Supreme Court have been for many months green with damp mould, and a mark made by "my learned friend" some weeks ago is still visible through a thin film of the overlying green mould. "This may or may not be unhealthy," concludes "my learned friend," but "whitewashing" is to be done why not begin here, and when that and other "official" houses are put in order, then start harassing the poorer natives and petty traders of the Colony.

HO Sze, a coolie with a few *allats*, apparently is fond of clocks. On the 1st inst., he went on board the steam launch *Chong Ching* and left the boat with the engine-room clock. He removed the same to a pawnbroker's shop at Yau-ma-tei, the pawnbroker having his suspicions told Sze to wait a few minutes. Sze assented, but as soon as the pawnbroker turned away, presumably to inform the police, Sze cleared, leaving the clock behind. Yesterday afternoon Sze again went abounding for clocks and soon secured one from the pawnbroker. This time Sze was caught. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday, and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks for the theft of one clock, and for the other, seven days' imprisonment.

THE number of vessels constructed at the Mitsui Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, during 1905 was 14, of 13,989 tons.

YELLOW-coloured snow, caused by dust, fell at Peking on Friday, and ominous talk is current in the city, where it is recollected that a similar phenomenon preceded the fall of the Ming dynasty.

THE Water Police this morning charged seven coolies before Mr. F. A. Hazeland for going on board the steamer *Palmella*, without the captain's permission. They admitted their error and were each fined \$5.

SIN Sam Tai, a seaman, on board the steamer *Malabar*, was this morning sentenced by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne to fifteen days' hard labour for cutting and wounding a fisherman on board the ship on Wednesday.

MR. Au Fung Chi has accepted the invitation to become secretary of the Chinese Department of the Y.M.C.A., and takes up his duties on the 1st May. A reception will be given to the new secretary on the last day of this month.

A LAD was charged at the Magistracy on Thursday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with stealing one umbrella and a gauze jacket from the Ko Shing theatre last night. The lad admitted the charge and was ordered to be given a hard stroke with the birch and to be kept in goal for forty-eight hours.

ON Wednesday afternoon, A. Nielsen, A.B., P. & O. s.s. *Manila*, was summoned at the instance of the captain of the ship for absconding himself from the vessel from the 26th February to 26th ult., without permission. The defendant admitted leaving the ship without leave. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who heard the case, sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

ACCORDING to the latest news received from Saigon, the Messageries Maritimes Company have finally given up the *Chong* as a total wreck. The Company's statement says: "The officers who remained in the vicinity of the vessel are now taking steps to save everything of value. When this is finished, which will probably be in fifteen days, they will return to Saigon."

THE *Nagasaki Press* says that the master of the British s.s. *Cona*, from Vladivostok, reports having passed two mines adrift in the line of ship proceeding to or from Vladivostok. One was passed three miles north-west of Askold Island, and the other 45 miles true south of Askold Lighthouse; the second had eight large spikes. The *Cona* passed them at a distance of thirty yards.

THE several units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps paraded on the polo ground on the 30th ult. for inspection by the Commandant, Lt.-Colonel Watson, in uniform. The parade was Past the inspection by Major-General Villiers Hutton after Saturday's field manoeuvres. There was a large crowd of spectators present, but from their point of view waiting was the chief feature. Nevertheless the March Past was carried out excellently and showed some result from the continued training of the past few weeks.

THE three shop coolies and two women, employed by the Shiu On Wing firm of flour merchants, No. 317, Des Voeux Road Central, were again brought up on remand on Thursday before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, charged with applying false trade marks to flour, on March 10th. Defendants, it is alleged, were transferring the "Red Seal" brand flour into bags bearing the "White Lily" mark. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, prosecuted, and Mr. T. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended. Inspector Collett watched the case on behalf of the police. Further evidence was called.

AT the Magistracy on Thursday the chief officer of the steamer *Amer* was summoned for stealing two pieces of silk and one ladies' shirt, the property of an Indian hawker, on board his ship yesterday. It appeared that the Indian hawker approached the officer yesterday with his goods for sale. It was alleged the officer took the goods already mentioned to his cabin and hid them in a trunk, and refused to pay for it and hunted the man off the ship. The Indian went to the Water Police Station and reported the matter. The officer's cabin was afterwards searched by the police, but the goods were not found. The defendant denied the charge, and the evidence heard was of so flimsy a nature that Mr. F. A. Hazeland ordered the officer to be discharged.

On Wednesday afternoon the quiet and tranquillity of Pokfulam was disturbed as a result of a free fight which took place between some coolies employed at the Dairy Farm. It was alleged that the coolies had gathered round the table it was discovered that one coolie—a Hakka—was missing. One of the men present, who appeared desirous of perpetrating a practical joke, picked up some maul and daubed it around the rim of the absent man's rice bowl. When the Hakka turned up, he picked up the bowl to commence his dinner, when he discovered the "joke." That had been played on him. Not being able to appreciate the humour of it, he got disorderly and soon seven coolies set upon him and gave him a thrashing that necessitated his instant removal to hospital. His assailants were arrested. They were placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Thursday and ordered to pay fifty cents each and bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for one year. The complainant was also bound over.

WITH reference to the subject of dust-bins, as dealt with at the Sanitary Board, as recorded in our columns on Wednesday, it is creditable to the Hon. the President that he should have given the opinion of the Chinese members of the Board the weight they undoubtedly deserved. That they did deserve every consideration is borne out by the fact that the President, after duly weighing the remarks of the members in question was enabled to make the motion recorded, and which was carried *nem con*. The proposal to force upon the classes of traders and others concerned a heavy tax in the purchase of a certain patent article appeared from the first entirely out of the bounds of the Board's province, and it certainly partook of the nature of an attempt to secure for one dealer a monopoly at the expense of other dealers and that portion of the community concerned. Both Mr. Fung Wa Chun and Mr. Lau Chu-pak took an entirely proper stand in the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health, in that matter, as they were thus instrumental in saving many industrious, hard-working, and deserving men from an imposition, the reason for the suggestion for which we fail utterly to find, which would have but added to the ever-increasing hardships they are called upon to bear, and which the majority do bear patiently and without demur.

In consequence of an earthquake occurring at Ulaanai in Mongolia, in which the people and houses sustained much damage, an Imperial Decree has been issued, ordering the Military Governor, Kuei Huan, to find out the particulars and distribute relief.

MESSRS. Shawan, Tones & Co. inform us that they have received a telegram from their principals in Tientsin, intimating that the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., will pay an interim dividend of 1/4 per share free of tax for account of the year ending 28th February, payable 1st May.

"If you ask me, if you want me to try to tell you, I can only say that I cannot carry a whole Chinese dictionary of characters in my mind," replied an expert writer to a question in the Court this morning. "But there are many plenty of Chinese characters that have a dot on the tip, and they cannot be altered."

THE Italian steamer *Cabri* arrived yesterday from Singapore. The Captain reported on arrival there that at 3 p.m. on the 27th ult. he picked up, near the One Fathom Bank, a Chinese fisherman in an exhausted condition in a kiosk. When the man's strength returned, he said that his boat had been carried out to sea from one of the neighbouring islands. He had been without food for four days and nights. His kiosk was brought to Singapore.

THE Sanitary Board prosecuted five Chinamen at the Magistracy to-day, for keeping their premises in a dirty condition. The defendants in denying the charge said there was no water in the taps to clean the houses. The case was remanded for a while, as the inspector there was any water at the time the inspector visited the houses. The defendants were brought up again and discharged with a caution.

LI YUK Tong, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Radecker and Company, No. 2, Duddell Street, was charged this morning at the instance of Au Ku Pao, the proprietor of the firm with stealing on 26th January and 2nd April the sum of \$1,600, the property of the Company. The defendant pleaded guilty. The money taken by the defendant was collected by him, but instead of accounting for it he appropriated it. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A CURIOUS case came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning when a blind musician was charged with a assault. The blind man, it appears, was walking along Queen's Road last night playing a tune, when a ricksha coolie, who, perhaps, was in a hurry to obtain a fare, rushed past the defendant and the hood of the vehicle touched the musician on the back. The latter was alleged to have swung round and struck the ricksha coolie on the head with a heavy pipe, causing a nasty bruise. Evidence was heard, and the blind man fined fifty cents and ordered to give the coolie a similar amount as compensation.

T. STEEL, an able seaman on H.M.S. *Kent*, was charged this morning with assaulting John Sahol, fireman, U.S.S. *Bainbridge*, in the charge-room of No. 2 Police Station last night. The complainant admitted the assault, but said it was under great provocation. The complainant did not appear in Court. Steel was arrested last night for damaging property at Shin Street and Sahol went to the station as a witness against Steel. The matter was amicably settled, but on leaving the charge room the defendant struck the American on the jaw. Defendant said that Sahol should have been arrested last night, for it was he who did the damage. His Worship imposed a fine of \$3.

A BILL introduced by Mr. Yokoi, chief editor of the *Tokyo Night-Night*, providing certain clauses to be included in the Japanese Press Law to prohibit newspapers from reproducing telegrams received by correspondents at heavy cost without the consent of the journal first receiving such telegrams, has been rejected by the House of Representatives. Mr. O-naka, proprietor of the *Chuo Shimbun*, a Tokyo journal opposed the Bill, saying that the present state of journalism in Japan did not warrant such restriction. Mr. Hayami supported the Bill on the ground that the publication of a newspaper was a matter of business, and if telegrams received by one paper at heavy expense were to be reproduced unconditionally by other papers, the development of the newspaper business would be checked. Such papers as paid for these expensive messages should be protected. The speech of Mr. Hayami, however, made no impression on the House, and the Bill was thrown out.

As reported in our special telegram from Singapore on 27th ult., about 9.5 that morning Police Sergeant Dowling arrested a Frenchman for taking photographs from Government buildings within 1,000 yards of Fort Canning. The prisoner was a passenger on the French mail *Oceanic* and said his name was Alexandra Marchant. In the camera, which was a splendid one, Sergeant Dowling found four undeveloped plates. He had these printed and among them found a very excellent photograph of Fort Blakan Mail, which was apparently taken from the sea. The photograph was of the views of the town, all excellent ones. The prisoner was evidently a clever photographer. From the *Strait Times* we learn that the Frenchman pleaded ignorance and said he was an employee in the Indo-China Railways. Mr. Bryant said he supposed it was an accident, but he had taken a photograph of a fort and this was punishable with a heavy penalty. He would fine him \$250 and ordered the confiscation of the camera. He ought to send him to prison, but he could not. The accused had in his possession a cheque for 700 francs. He went with Sergeant Dowling to cash this to pay his fine.

An argument over a torn jacket at West Point, on Tuesday, resulted in two old women starting to fight and creating some commotion in the district. Through an accident, it was stated, one of the party tore the other's jacket. The owner of the garment demanded compensation for the damage, and as it was not forthcoming the disputants decided to settle the matter in a more forceful way. A large crowd gathered, and about several attempts were made to part the combatants. They stuck together, tugging at each other's hair. After both parties had flailed, it was seen that the owner of the jacket had suffered most, for she had her left thumb bitten to the bone, the thumb being left hanging by the skin. The police who came to clear the crowd took both women in charge and re-oval them to the station, where they were entered in the charge-sheet for fighting. The thumb of the old woman being in the meantime attended to. The women were placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday. The faces of both women were swollen and considerably scratched. They admitted the charge and were fined \$3 each.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.

Aeon, Br. s.s., 2,200, Downie, 4th April, Newcastle, N.S.W. 11th Mar. Coal—S. T. & Co.
Anghin, Gen. s.s., 1,020, D. Reimers, 20th Mar. Hongkong 22nd Mar. Rice and Wood—B. & S.
Athenian, Br. s.s., 3,228, S. Robinson, 3rd April—Vancouver, B.C., 5th Mar., and Shanghai 30th, Gen.—P. R. Co.
Borneo, Gen. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 4th April, Sandakan 29th Mar. Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
Braemar, Br. s.s., 2,110, S. L. Saxby, 30th Mar.—Mojji 24th Mar. Coal—M. B. K.
Brand, Nor. s.s., 1,520, M. Evensen, 2nd April.—Canton 1st April, Gen.—Kwong Man Wo.
Capri, Ital. s.s., 4,195, G. Bolisio, 5th April.—Bombay and Singapore 29th Mar.—Gen.—C. & Co.
Ceylon, Br. s.s., 2,637, C. E. Lockstone, 6th April.—Bombay 20th Mar., and Singapore 31st, Gen.—P. & O. N. Co.
Chingtu, Br. s.s., 1,459, J. McD. Howie, 30th Mar.—Melbourne via Ports 11th Feb., Gen. and Mostly Flour—B. & S.
Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,417, Cox, 2nd April.—Sourabaya 21st Mar. Sugar—J. M. & Co.
City of Birmingham, Br. s.s., 140, Watson, 31st Mar.—Hainan Straits 20th Mar. Salvaged Gen. of s.s. *Detima*—Jamieson & Co.
Cowrie, Br. s.s., 3,155, A. E. McDonnell, 3rd April.—Singapore 27th Mar. Petroleum—A. K. & Co.
Daigai Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, Ohta, 4th April.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 3rd April, Gen.—O. S. K.
Doric, Br. s.s., 4,075, H. Smith, R.N.R., 1st April.—San Francisco 27th Feb. Honolulu 1st Mar. Yokohama 20th, Kobe 22nd, Nagasaki 23rd, and Manila 30th, Mails and Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.
Dos Hermanos, Am. s.s., 816, M. Morales, 31st Mar.—Manila 27th Mar. Ballast—Order.
Elizabeth Rickmers, Gen. s.s., 997, W. Botsch, 1st April.—Bangkok 25th Mar. Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Glenfallloch, Br. s.s., 1,434, G. Kingsford, 6th April.—Singapore 31st Mar. Gen.—Joo Tek Sang.
Glenfarg, Br. s.s., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 6th April.—South America via Japan 17th Feb., Gen.—T. K. K.
Glenroy, Br. s.s., 1,141, T. Darke, 4th April.—Singapore 28th Mar. Gen.—MCG. Bro. & Gow.
Hangsang, Br. s.s., 1,364, S. Wilde, 6th April.—Shanghai and April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, P. Meesles, 8th Mar.—Manila 4th Mar. Ballast—A. R. M.
Iris, Am. transport, 2,200, Whitton, 27th Feb.—Manila 22nd Feb. Coal—Government.
Jules Terry, Fr. s.s., 100, Sap, 30th Mar.—Haiphong 27th Mar. Ballast—M. & Co.
Kampot, Br. s.s., 412, De Celles, 27th Mar.—Macao 27th Mar. Gen.—Chinese.
Kobe, Aust. s.s., 2,200, Ukerahall, 30th Mar.—Mojji 23rd Mar. Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.
Loongmoon, Gen. s.s., 1,245, F. Kalkofen, 4th April.—Canton 3rd April, Gen.—S. & Co.
Machew, Gen. s.s., 975, J. Hayes, 5th April.—Bangkok via Swatow 28th Mar. Rice—B. & S.
Madeleine Rickmers, Gen. s.s., 1,160, S. Simonsen, 4th April.—Bangkok 29th Mar. Rice—M. & Co.
Manila, Gen. s.s., 1,703, T. Minssen, 5th April.—from Singapore via Bangkok, Rice—M. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 27th Mar.—Sandakan 31st Mar. Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. transport, 2,000, J. S. McGregor, 6th Feb.—from Pulo Condore Island.
Nam Rang, Br. s.s., 2,591, Geo. Payne, 2nd April.—Calcutta 18th Mar. via Penang and Singapore 20th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Nanyang, Br. s.s., 984, R. C. Sugar, 6th April.—Maunabo 10th Mar. Sugar—Wei Bin & Co.
Nerite, Dut. s.s., 1,000, Carrick, 5th April.—

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

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These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

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 Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.
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CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

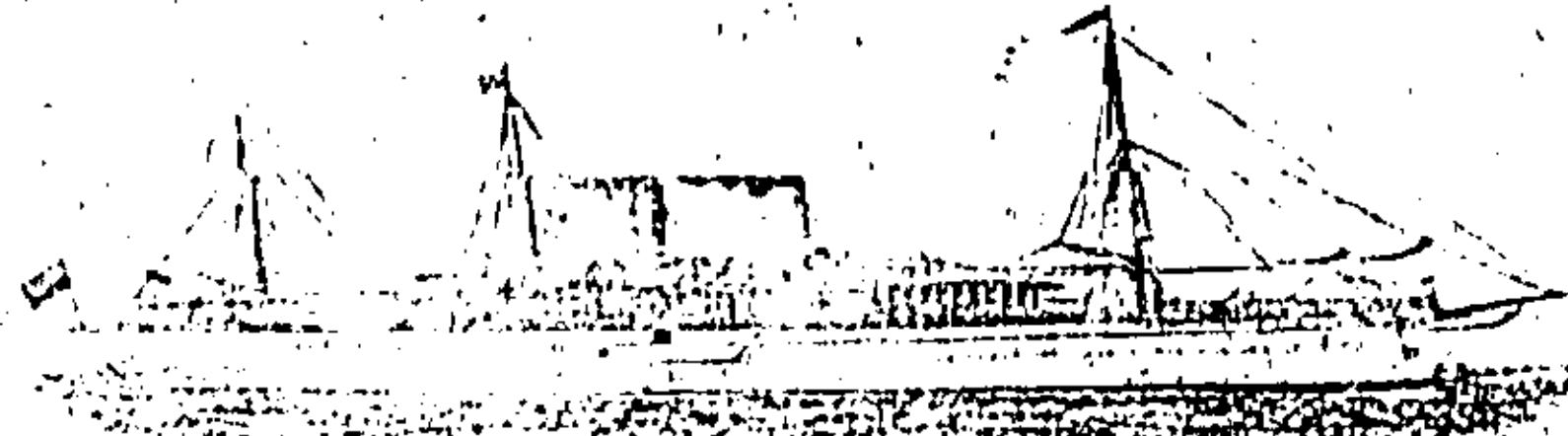
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

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 "NANNING," 569 " " G. Butchart.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

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Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS.

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, April 11	May 5
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	2,400	WEDNESDAY, April 18	May 9
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, May 2	May 26
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 9	May 30
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, May 23	June 16
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 30	June 20

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong, 28th March, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Bluffs Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passengers.
SCANDIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	10th April	Freight and Passengers.
v. Döhren	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SLAVONIA	FOR ODESSA (DIRECT).	About 11th April	Freight.
Porzellius	(Calling at SINGAPORE & COLOMBO).		
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	18th April	Freight.
Peter	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	2nd May	Freight.
Schönfeldt	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
JSTRIA	MARSEILLES and HAMBURG.	8th May	Freight.
Girtenbrau	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	16th May	Freight.
Meyerdielcks	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SITHONNIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	30th May	Freight.
Brehmer	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	14th June	Freight.
Filler	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
VANDALIA	NEW YORK.	6th May	Freight.
Haase	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Duty qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 King's Buildings

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEK, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
DIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
GNESSEN	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
SAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, Capt. H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 9th April, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th April, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th April. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	\$61.00	\$42.00	\$22.00
Return	91.00	63.00	33.00
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65.00	44.00	24.00
Return	97.00	66.00	36.00
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64.00	44.00	26.00
Return	115.00	79.00	47.00
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68.00	46.00	27.00
Return	123.00	83.00	49.00

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA, instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HRRBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 1st May.
WILHELM	4,763	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$18.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	Return \$42.00	\$27.15
TO BRISBANE	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$14.00	Return \$54.00	\$36.00
TO SYDNEY	\$33.00	\$23.00	\$15.00	Return \$59.10	\$41.10
TO MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.00	Return \$62.50	\$44.50
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	\$97.00
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96.00

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 10th April.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. R. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	\$62.00
TO BREMEN	65.00
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65.00
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65.00

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 370, 500, or 681.

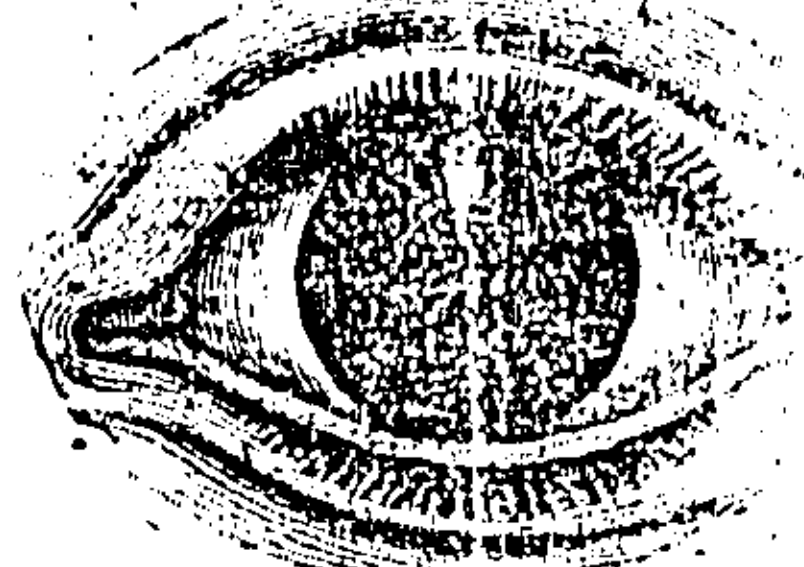
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

EYES

RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 30 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, SHUING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

For the Round Trip ... \$30.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From.	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	First half April	JAVA PORTS	First half April
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half April	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half April
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half April	JAVA PORTS	First half May
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half April	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1906.

[15]

KWONG SANG & Co.,
 No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies, and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
 Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

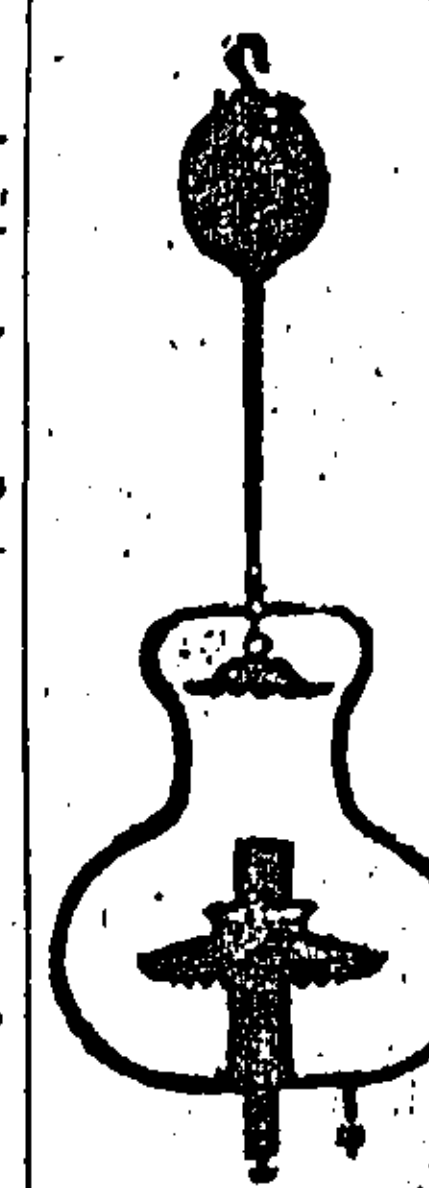
THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.



FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES,

OHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
 50, Lyndhurst Terrace.



Hongkong, 12d May, 1904.

[19]

Intimations.

Powell's

LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road.

NEW
GOODS
NOW ON SHOW.

WHITE AND CREAM
SILK BLOUSES.

WHITE AND ECRU
MUSLIN BLOUSES.

WHITE MUSLIN
SHIRT BLOUSES

with Linen Collars.

SILK AND LACE
NECKWEAR.

BLACK AND TAN
LISLE THREAD
HOSIERY.

NEW
WASHING
CLOVES.

TRIMMED
AND
UNTRIMMED
MILLINERY.

A splendid selection of
all of the above.

Inspection invited.

Wm. POWELL, LD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th April 1906.

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this—concerning some medicine or other:—"If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from 'fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Huntley says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BARRETTO & CO., of Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 12th day of January, 1906, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—
A Condor with outstretched wings resting on a ribbon bow. On its breast is an oval shield with Chinese characters "Sam Li Yeung Hong" in the name of BARRETTO & CO., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1906.
F. X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BARRETTO & CO., of Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 12th day of January, 1906, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—
The distinctive device of a shield with the characters "Sam Li Yeung Hong" in Chinese printed upon it supported by two Lion Rampants with a ball of fire above the shield. The whole device rests on a ribbon. The Trade Mark is intended to be known as the Double Lion Brand in the name of BARRETTO & CO., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1906.
F. X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BARRETTO & CO., of Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 12th day of January, 1906, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—
A LION RAMPANT in the name of BARRETTO & CO., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1906.
F. X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BARRETTO & CO., of Bank Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 12th day of January, 1906, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—
The distinctive device of a basket containing 3 pears in the name of BARRETTO & CO., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1906.
F. X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Intimations.

PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the National Bank of China, Ltd., Queen's Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed. Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened:—

RESOLUTION.

That the firm of Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & CO. be appointed GENERAL MANAGERS of the Company in the place of Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS and that Article 36 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "E. S. KADOORIE & Co." for the words "Benjamin, Kelly & Potts."

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [407]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE Society will be held at Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1905, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 18th April to the 28th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [418]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY,

the 9th April, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—

SATSUMA VASES, PLATES AND INCENSE BURNERS, BRASS AND BRONZE BOWLS AND VASES, CLOISONNE WARE, &c., &c., &c.

On view from Saturday, the 7th April

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [421]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th April, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

IN TWO LOTS,

THE GERMAN STEAMER "DECIMA," (wrecked off Cape Cami, Hainan Island), with BUNDRY APPURTENANCES, STORES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c., &c.

AND About 1,000 Tons COAL (the Cargo of above Steamer).

TERMS:—Cash on fall of hammer. Both Lots to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

For further particulars, apply to—
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [424]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

IN THREE LOTS,

BY Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th day of April, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria.

Lot No. 1.—All those PIECES OF GROUND intended to be registered respectively in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 111, and Subsection No. 1 of Subsection No. 10 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95 with the message thereon known as No. 349 Des Vaux Road West. Annual Crown Rent \$9.40.

Lot No. 2.—All those PIECES OF GROUND intended to be registered respectively in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 131, and Subsection No. 10 of Subsection No. 10 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95 with the message thereon known as No. 35 Des Vaux Road West. Annual Crown Rent \$9.32.

Lot No. 3.—All those PIECES OF GROUND intended to be registered respectively in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 131, and The Remaining Portion of Subsection No. 10 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95 with the message thereon known as No. 353 Des Vaux Road West. Annual Crown Rent \$9.58.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—
EWENS, HARSTON & HARDING,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [396]

NOTICE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION OF ALMA, BATU KAWAN AND PRYE ES-TATES stands postponed to a future date, of which due notice will be given.

KENNEDY & Co., Auctioneers.
A. A. ANTHONY & Co., [395]

THE GOSPEL OF LAUGHTER.

Here's to the gospel of laughter, no matter by whom it is preached,
And here's to the cheer that illumines this sphere wherever that gospel has reached,
Pulpit or office or counter, kitchen or laundry or pew;
Little we mind where the preachers stand or what are the texts they choose,
For over and over, the wide world round, and over and under, indeed,
The gospel of laughter is still the same, and a smile in the heart is its creed.

And it's hey for the hey!

And it's ha for the ha!

And it's ho for the ho, ho, ho!

For the doctrine of bliss

Forever is this:

Just smile, and your troubles will go.

Oh, there's many a formula, many a creed, to gladden the soul that's oppressed,
And haply they minister unto our need, but the gospel of laughter is best.

Oh, the birds sing a song in the heart of the wood, and sweet is their singing for aye;
And the listening brooks that have half understood e'er murmur a drowsy reply:

On the harp of the trees the fingers of wind are playing a mythical tune,
A thousand wee voices the chorus maintain and join in the marvellous rune.

Ah, sweet is the orchestra Nature doth lead, its players e'er heeding her call,
But the music that rings in a laugh of good cheer is sweeter and better than all.

So it's hey for the hey!

And it's ha for the ha!

And it's ho for the ho, ho, ho!

For the doctrine of joy

Forever, my boy,

Is, smile, and your troubles will go.

Oh, the deuce take the droning and mumbling of those who'd measure us all by their test,
For the gospel of laughter, wherever 'tis found forever and ever is best.

"BARNARDO'S BOYS" FOR CANADA.

Stirring scenes were witnessed at Paddington Station this morning, says the P.M.G., of 8th ult., on the occasion of the departure for Canada of the first batch of Dr. Barnardo's boys in the current year, the first also, under the regime of the philanthropist's successor as director of the Homes, Mr. W. Baker. Prior to making their way to the platform the emigrants, who numbered 223, assembled in a room at the station, and a farewell meeting was conducted. Mr. Baker presided, and among those also present were Mrs. Barnardo, Mr. W. Hind-Smith, senior, and Mr. C. Boardmann, a member of the council. In addressing the boys, Mr. Boardmann urged upon them the necessity of a high ambition and a religious life. They should study the interests of their employers, and thus study their own as well.

After a farewell address from the director, who said that "Good-bye" was a contraction of "God be with you," and a number of hymns and prayers, a procession was formed down to the platform, where a special corridor train was standing. The Homes band played hymns on the platform, and as the train steamed out of the terminus they rendered "Auld Lang Syne." The boys are proceeding to Birkenhead, en route for Liverpool, where they will embark by the Dominion liner *Dominion*.

The first party left for Canada in 1882, and since then 17,474 boys and girls have been sent out. Ten pounds is the cost per head, including fare and outfit. Ninety-eight per cent. of the emigrants have done well, and no less than 80 per cent., it is stated, have become land-owners.

A situation awaits each emigrant, and there were four engagement centres. The 223 now on their way came from all parts of the country; they were not all orphans, but all were destitute. The smaller boys go to Ontario, and the older lads to Russell, Manitoba, where the Homes have a farm of 9,000 acres. All boys who go out are placed on the land, not in town employment.

PERILS OF THE PALM.

Though the practice of shaking hands is not at present in favour among certain high officials of the State, its discontinuance admits of an explanation other than that which seems the most obvious. Repeatedly of late a French physician has been warning the world against the time-honoured practice of hand-shaking, which, he declares, leads to a dissemination, on a whole scale, of pestiferous microbes, and it is quite conceivable that even the most friendly disposed persons might suddenly, in face of such a warning, hesitate to brave the perils of the palm. The human hand is, it appears, a favourite hunting ground for microbes, Eighty millions of them thrive on a fraction of a square inch; whereas an equivalent area on arm or chest harbours only a paltry twenty-five millions. It is easily understood, that in circumstances like these a man might prefer his own germs to those of other people, though there is still the chance that an active person of genial habits might contrive by hand-shaking to keep the bacilli in constant circulation, passing them on to his friends before they have time to attack his own vital organs. In order to avoid the dangers attendant upon contact with these myriads of microbes, Dr. Malpas suggests the adoption of the Oriental greeting known as "temenah," which consists in touching one's own heart, lips and brow with the right hand; but surely a much simpler and more logical way would be to shake hands with oneself, as some people have a habit of doing now when they are particularly pleased with themselves.

To Let.

CHEAP RENTALS.

EUROPEAN FLATS to let, Nos. 45 and 46, ELGIN and GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Bathrooms, Servants' Quarters, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
or
No. 47, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906. [64]

TO LET.

(FROM JUNE, 1906).

No. 2, ANTRIM VILLAS, Des Vaux Road, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House.

Apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
8, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1906. [330]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—
IARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

TO LET.

No. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Five-roomed House. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—
WONG KAM FUK,
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [332]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR" THE PEAK. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [363]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST. A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [72]

TO LET.

No. 15, KNITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [74]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [73]

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. [58]

ORIENTAL HOTEL, MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the Harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS, Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER.

Macao, 16th October, 1905. [29]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS. PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS. HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [30]

Intimations.



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to
H. M. THE KING

and
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [52]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE 5s. 50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [62]

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hong

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

GERMANY IN FAVOUR.

CURIOUS DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA ESTANGLED FROM CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th April, 10.50 a.m.

The diplomatic representatives of Germany have unexpectedly obtained the confidence of the official authorities at Peking.

On the other hand, the relations between the Chinese and Great Britain and America have become estranged.

[Reuter's.]

The Courrières Mine Disaster.

LONDON, 5th April.

The Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the engineers in charge of the salvage work at the Courrières mine.

A live horse has been found in a gallery of the mine.

Yesterday evening there was intense excitement at the mine and crowds of infuriated women assembled at the pit-head.

The engineers were forced to take refuge in the mine.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

Mount Vesuvius is in violent eruption and a fresh crater has been formed.

The Japanese Famine Fund.

An effort is about to be made in the British Navy, at home and in foreign waters, in aid of the Japanese famine fund.

The movement originated at a meeting of bluejackets in Portsmouth.

Later.

Indisposition of Prince von Buelow.

Prince von Buelow, after the delivery of a long speech on the Algerian Conference, in the Reichstag, fainted, and was carried unconscious from the House, which immediately adjourned.

The Native Rising in Natal.

The field force, which was despatched to cope with the natives, has been compelled to retire on Greytown, after a running fight of six hours in which three policemen were killed.

The field force will be strongly reinforced in 24 hours, and every preparation has been made to defend Greytown.

A portion of the field force was cut off.

THE DISASTER AT TAKASHIMA.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVEN VICTIMS.

March 30.

The Kakise shaft, where the disaster occurred, has always been considered dangerous, owing to the presence of gas, by the officials and special care has been taken to ensure against accident.

There was no indication of danger when the miners commenced work on Wednesday morning and it is not known what caused the accident. At ten o'clock the explosion occurred and almost immediately flames burst out of both pit-mouths; the cage and ventilators were damaged and the timber became unworkable.

At 10.25 a.m. the flames appeared to be extinguished and half-an-hour later smoke ceased to rise from the pit. At noon the air in the mine was tested by means of a lamp and it was found to be safe to descend. At 2 p.m. a search party entered the mine, but could not proceed any distance and appearances indicated that the whole of the men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion had perished.

As soon as the occurrence became known, the miners off duty and workmen above ground assembled at the pit, but remained orderly. Three clerks, who were in the underground office, perished in the disaster.

At 7 p.m. the ventilator being again in working order, an official and five miners descended to search for bodies. They could only proceed 140 feet. Up to yesterday morning, 37 bodies had been recovered; some of the victims were burnt and others were asphyxiated. The miners are giving every assistance in the sad work of recovering their late comrades. The whole of the victims are not expected to be brought up until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Yuasa, Chief Superintendent of Police in Nagasaki-ken, and two officials of the Mining Administration Bureau at Fukuoka proceeded to the scene of the disaster yesterday at noon.

—Nagasaki Press.

PUBLICATIONS of the Engineering Standards Committee of the United Kingdom have been placed in the City Hall library where they may be consulted by persons desirous of availing themselves of the Committee's specifications. Copies have also been presented to the libraries of the Hongkong Club and of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

PIRATICAL OUTRAGE.

HONGKONG MISSIONARY HELD UP.

PIRATES ARMED CAP-A-PIE.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

San-hing River, 4th April.

A few days since I completed my twenty-third year of life in the Orient, and I have always been devoutly thankful that, during all that time though travelling constantly in the interior, I have never been held up by robbers. I have been on launches and on Chinese passage boats where the bullet marks could be seen of previous encounters with robbers; but I never had the misfortune of being present at such an attack. Still I often wondered what I should do in case such a trial should come to me. Other friends of mine have been shot, tied to bed posts, or stripped almost of all their clothing; but the robbers have never molested me until the night of the 4th of April when our passage boat lying at anchor near the village of Tung in the San-hing District was simultaneously attacked with two other passage boats by about thirty or forty armed robbers many of whom carried the more improved modern weapons. The first thing that I heard was some loud shouting and several shots fired, whereupon the captain called out, "This is the passage boat from San-hing and we have but few passengers on board."

"Row ashore or we'll put some bullet holes through your head," came back the angry reply.

In the meantime the shouting continued and the bullets flew through the midnight air so as to make one feel rather uncomfortable. Indeed, a number struck the boat and shattered a bamboo just above the head where my boy lay.

"Lie down," said the captain to me; "the robbers are coming."

In a few minutes more three or four well armed Chinese came through the boat, carrying their rifles and a belt of cartridges around their shoulders. They wore no trousers and had only a loin cloth around their waists.

"You are a French Father," said the foremost man as he saw me rise on my elbow. "We won't touch you; we are looking for another man."

This he repeated several times until I thought that perhaps we should not be molested. They left the boat and I thought that the worst was over, but in less than two minutes, no doubt after a brief consultation with the other robbers, they returned, and the leader (whom I supposed would not touch me) asked me for my watch and then asked: "Where is your money?" I told him that I did not have very much and finally gave him my pocket book. This man was so friendly that he commenced to appropriate to himself my suspenders, vest and the two coats that I had on, and I feared that I should fare the same fate with a certain other missionary who had his trousers taken from him; but happily they were satisfied with rummaging in my pockets.

"Open that basket," said one, and, of course, I obeyed; for one is ready to do almost anything when a loaded rifle is pointed at his head.

"What is this?" asked my would-be friend, but who was really my worst enemy, as he held up my medicine case and which had relieved many an ailment of the Chinese as well as foreigners.

"You don't want that," said I; "it is only a medicine case which will be of no value to you; please do not take it."

But the man was so friendly that he folded it up and took it with the rest of the things. My surgical instruments fared in the same way. It was a little hard to see my old tooth forceps seized with which I had pulled 100 Chinese teeth in one day, but it went; robbers do not care for sentiment. Fever thermometers, hypodermic syringes, scissors, forceps, etc., etc., all went before I had time to think. Indeed, they surrounded me like a pack of wolves, and after one had searched me, another came up and repeated the same friendly operation. One of my baskets was in the hold. As the horde of pirates came on board this was opened and one of the men without saying a word wrenched the lock off and helped himself to a number of articles, and clothes with the thirty odd dollars that I had concealed there. I began to think that everything would go, when the first man came back to me and handed me back my two coats, but not my vest and said he wanted my shirt. I thought it best to accede to this request and doffed my sweater which I wore and then expected to travel for two days and two nights in a singlet. My overcoat was also taken and I expected every minute my comforter and study gown would go; but no, they were left. The last article seized was the camera with which I had taken pictures illustrating Chinese life, that have been sent all over the world—Australia, England, Germany, Canada and America, and which have been printed in books and magazines. A ruffian was going to open it with a kick, but I told him I would open it for him which I did expecting that he would leave me my old and tried friend. But no, that was also ruthlessly snatched away without regard to any of my feelings. Even my account books were scattered about because they were hunting for bank notes. My boy managed to persuade them not to take one or two under-shirts that he had washed, but many of these also disappeared.

After they left we commenced to gather up the remnants and to take an account of stock. For suspenders I secured a string they had left behind to tie up my trousers. Pityable sight! There are some of my books floating in the water which had leaked through a hole made by a bullet. My account books were found partially torn, but I was glad to find that I had sufficient clothing left until I could reach Hongkong, even if I could not grace a drawing-room. But what of my state of mind during the attack and robbery? I can't say that I was so very much afraid, nor that I feared for my life at any time. My mood was rather of a quiescent kind. It is true that one does not enjoy being fired at in the dark without knowing where his enemy is, but on the whole I was quieter than I ever expected to be under such circumstances, and I would counsel every one that may pass through such an experience to be cool and offer no resistance. Our shoes and umbrellas were all taken. Fortunately, one pair out of the three pairs of shoes that I had with me was left, but some of the other passengers lost theirs. My boy had twenty cents on his person and this was also taken from him.

I do not know that I ever spent the wee small hours of the night in writing a letter to a Chinese Magistrate before, but I did it on this occasion and reported my loss to the San-hing District Magistrate whom I had seen the day before. Was this an attack on foreigners? Oh, no! The robbers were only after money and portable goods, but they really did not get very much from our boat. But the wonder is that such a state of things could occur on a river that is traversed daily by so many vessels and within thirteen miles of San-hing City where a district magistrate holds his office. Will the powers that be answer this query and prevent in future the recurrence of such an event and not only put the Chinese but also the foreigners in jeopardy of their lives as well as losing all their valuables?

Mr. Editor, I trust you will excuse this poor writing; but I am writing not with my fountain pen which the robbers seized, but with an old rusty nib stuck in the end of a Chinese pen and am dipping the same into a Chinese tea-cup containing a little ink and sitting on the bottom of a boat on a Chinese mat with my knee for my table.

Do I entertain any bitter feelings against the mass of the Chinese? No, I rather pity them, for many of them yearly lose their all. Shall I discontinue my efforts of teaching and healing among such a people that furnish such ruffians? No, the more such scenes occur the greater the need. It is not easy to bear the loss of about \$250 in instruments, medicines, clothing and money; but that is a small consideration in uplifting a people that need the salvation of body, mind and soul.

Yours in behalf of the millions of the Chinese that are not robbers and who do countenance such deeds as much as you and I.

C. R. HAGER.

P.S.—After examining the boat a little more closely I find that several passengers came very near being hit with the deadly missiles, one bullet passing through the boat only an inch or so from an opium smoker's head. It is with thankful hearts that we record our personal safety when every one of us might have been shot.

No such robbery had occurred on this river San-hing to my knowledge, hence it need not be considered ill-advised for any one to travel upon the same at a time of year when usually everything is quiet and which has been travelled by many foreigners for more than twenty years.

C. R. H.

[Rev. Mr. C. R. Hager, M.D., D.D., is the senior missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in South China. He has his headquarters in Hongkong.—Ed., H.K.T.]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 6th inst.—The partnership of Benjamin, Kelly and Potts expired by effluxion of time on the 31st ultimo. The successors of the firm are Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and G. H. Potts in Shanghai and Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. in Hongkong who are prepared to carry on brokerage business as heretofore.

There has been no improvement in the share market during the week and apart from an advance in the values of Banks and Yangtze rates have remained much the same as last reported.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been negotiating at improving rates up to \$860 and have risen in London to £90. National are still inquired for at \$40.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have receded to \$355 after touching \$360, and at the former rate shares are obtainable. China Traders are wanted at \$96. Unions have declined to \$790 at which rate however shares are in demand. Yangtze have advanced to \$190 and business has been done at this price.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires continue firm at \$86. Hongkong Fires have improved to \$105.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have weakened to \$248. Indo-China have slightly advanced and close firm

at \$91. We have heard of no transaction in other stocks under this head, and there is no change in the quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at \$180 and Lucania remain at \$15. Perak Sugars can be placed at \$15.70.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have risen to \$102 and are wanted. Rauba have changed hands at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have further improved and are inquired for at \$116. Shanghai Lands remain in demand at \$117. Hongkong Hotels are still asked for at \$133. Humphreys' Estate can be placed at \$1.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have further appreciated and are inquired for at \$116. Shanghai Lands remain in demand at \$117. Hongkong Hotels are still asked for at \$133. Humphreys' Estate can be placed at \$1.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are firmer and have buyers at \$164. Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at \$164. There is no alteration in other stocks in this section.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are steady at \$30. Campbell Moores are quoted at \$122 the dividend of \$3 paid on the 2nd instant. China Light and Powers have been booked at \$10 and there are further buyers at this price. Tramways are wanted at \$230. A. S. Watsons have been placed at \$13. Sun-matras have advanced and are in request at \$15.62. Langkuts have considerably improved and have inquired at \$15.252.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 6th instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. write—The inertia advised in our last continues with a steady decline of dollars one to two per bale. This is due to forced sales and continued intertelling by Chinese of their own holdings at heavy sacrifices. We have had fairly good news from the consuming districts. There have been good rains there and hopes are entertained of an early revival. The northern markets also report favourably. There is a good business doing at Shanghai, although rates are lower than those prevailing here. Shipments to that port from Hongkong by importers as well as native dealers continue on a large scale and have helped to relieve our market to a large extent of its accumulations. Nearer home native dealers are feeding themselves on the hope that, with the circulation of Chinese subsidiary coins being appreciably checked, the rate of discount, which is beginning to go down to \$35 per every \$100, will fall further, and after the third Chinese month, which is a traditional period of inactivity, the market may be expected to be enlivened.

As regards spinning mills, Japan seems to be following the examples of America in the matter of combinations and trusts, and according to some recent reports "Mill Combinations" are in the air there.

Domestic, on the other hand, is making serious efforts to introduce an innovation which may benefit the numerous mills working there and the success of which in the long run may encourage Japan to follow suit. In the annual of the industrial history of India, the late Mr. J. N. Tata will be a name never to be associated with industrial revival in India. He it was who first conceived the idea of utilising waterfalls and supplying Bombay mills with hydro-electric power. After his death his sons, who have worthily stepped in the shoes of their father, carried the idea further and they are now working with an English Syndicate to carry it into effect. The Indian Government is said to be giving its support and sympathy to the projected scheme.

The market closes steady.

A fairly good business is reported in No. 202, at a decline of dollars one or two per bale. Only two bales of No. 202 and No. 203 are wanted at \$34 and \$32, respectively, dollars two above the last prices; as some of the dealers have sold in excess, and spot cargo not to be found.

No. 167 has attracted the attention of Shanghai buyers and some selected threads changed hands at quotations.

A moderate business is reported in No. 122, at a decline of \$1 per bale on last prices.

No. 105 fared the worst. Though sellers are offering to quit at \$32, buyers are not purchasing for their actual requirements only.

No business is reported in No. 82 and 62.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise about 855 bales of No. 105; 380 bales of No. 122; 331 bales of No. 167; and 1,310 bales of No. 202; in all about 2,872 bales.

Arrivals per steamers Nanning, Laining and Catherine Apter (from Calcutta), and Steamers Philippine Apter, Capri, and Ceylon (from Bombay) of about 2,200 bales for this port, and about 7,500 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 10,500 bales.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 84,000 bales.

The Unclear stock is estimated at about 60,000 bales.

No business is reported in Local as well Japanese Yarn.

Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 650 bales of Bengali at \$22 and \$24 per picul.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 153 1/2 per cent.

London T. T. at Sh. 20 1/2 d. = 5

Shanghai Demand at Tls. 7 1/4 = 100.

Silver at 29 1/2 d. per oz.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	20 1/2 d.
India—Demand	153 1/2
London T.T.	Sh. 20 1/2 d. = 5
Shanghai Demand	Tls. 7 1/4 = 100
Silver	29 1/2 d. per oz.

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Silver	29 1/2 d. per oz.

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL TELEPHONES in the PEAK DISTRICT will be INTERRUPTED during TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), April 7th.

W. L. CARTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [425]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on MONDAY,

the 9th April, 1906, at 10 a.m., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, the following:—

Ex S.S. "OANFA,"

W.Y.T. & Co. 1,752 pcs. ROUGH LUMBER,

Ex S.S. "TELEMACHUS,"

W.Y.T. & Co. 1,798 pcs. ROUGH LUMBER.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [435]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TUESDAY,

the 10th April, 1906, at 5 p.m., at Kennedy's Stables, Causeway Bay,

18 HORSES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [436]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that PRACTICE FIRING will take place as under:—

On the 6th and 7th April, from a point to the East of the Frontier Road a little beyond the 3rd milestone against Targets on the Lower Slopes of Beacon Hill, in a N.N.E. direction.

On the 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th April, trenching party firing from a position near the junction of the roads leading to Shatin and Grasscutters' Passes in a N.N.E. direction, towards the latter Pass.

The Covering Party from a position about 400 yards N.N.E. of the last letter L in Diamond Hill (height 871 ft) due E. against the slopes between Kailong Peak and Middle Hill.

On the 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th April, field firing in the vicinity of Chin-Lan-Chu and Customs' Pass.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [437]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA MOJI AND KOBE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CEYLON,"

Captain C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R., will leave for the above places at 4 P.M., on MONDAY, 9th April, 1906.

For Freight and Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [432]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CEYLON,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Persian Gulf, ex R.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906. [4]

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"GULF OF VENICE,"

(expected to arrive here about the 15th instant), will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK on or about 17th April.

To be followed by S.S. "ORANGE BRANCH," 3,435 Tons.

S.S. "VINE BRANCH," 3,442 Tons.

For Freight, etc., apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [434]

NOW READY.

STOCKBROKERS' TELEGRAM CODE.

(SECOND EDITION.)

EXTENDED AND IMPROVED.

Price:\$70

WONG KISUM,

c/o P. O. BOX No. 112.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906. [433]

Intimations.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYNE"	14th April	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	14th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	21st "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	28th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	5th May	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	12th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	19th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	26th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"RHIPEUS"	2nd June	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	9th "	

HOMeward.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	10th April	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"MACHAON"	20th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	24th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON"	8th May	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CALCHAS"	20th "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	22nd "	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th "	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HYSON"	20th "	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TEUCER"	18th April	
	"TYDEUS"	16th May	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	25th April	
	"YANGTZE"	25th May	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	"TEAN"	10th April	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"OHINKIANG"	11th "	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	11th "	
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHONG"	11th "	
TIENTSIN	"KASHING"	12th "	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"OHINGTU"	20th "	

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 14th April, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 21st April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"RAMSAY"	25th May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1906.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M. If tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents. Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents; Return, 50 cents; Steamer can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.SAM WANG CO.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons	Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309	T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238	H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.
Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4
Meals...\$1 each.
The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 10th April, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	ESANG	WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	THURSDAY, 12th April, 3 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply toJARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	April 16th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	May 22nd.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	June 11th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	June 21st.

The S.S. "Numantia" left Moji on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 8th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)STEAM FOR
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND
PENANG.Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"
Captain Balisto, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.
At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply toCARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th May, 1906.
For Freight etc., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

KUDAT and SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawao, Lahad Datu, Labuan, Jolo, Zamboanga and Menado.
THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO,"

Captain F. Sembill, (ready to load on Thursday, the 12th instant), will leave on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH,"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about 25th April.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1906.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906.

Consignees.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.K. MATSUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA,"
FROM LONDON, VIA COLOMBO AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. Victoria and Persia.From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PEKIN,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MANILA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c.

Options: Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMCOTTA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., FRIDAY, the 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned byJARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1906.

Consignees.

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LYRA,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA,"
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th instant, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned byDODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 6th instant will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th instant, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th instant, at 11 A.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned byGIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS,

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"GLENROY,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS"

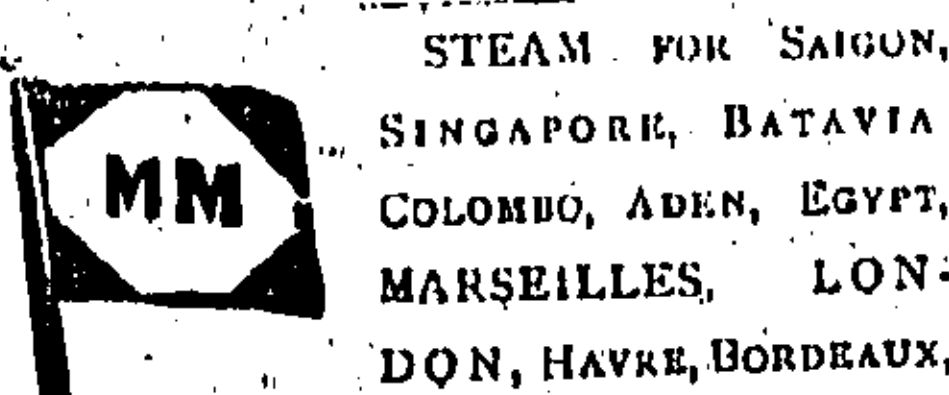
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Malapan and Dordogne, from Havre ex s.s. Dordogne, from Bordeaux ex s.s. Ville de Dunkerque, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LON-
DON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC,"
Captain E. Guionnet, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th
April, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *ARNIST SIMONS*..... 1st May.
S.S. *POLYNESIE*..... 15th May.
S.S. *CALEDONIE*..... 29th May.
S.S. *SALAZIE*..... 12th June.
S.S. *TOURANE*..... 26th June.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [11]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"ARCADIA,"
Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying 14
Majesty's mails, will be despatched from
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 21st
April, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Victoria*, 6,522 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer, proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,
due in London on the 3rd June, 1906.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th April 1906. [14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TUG-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
<i>Shammut</i>	9,606	E. V. Roberts	28th April
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick	—
<i>Hyades</i>	3,753	J. Alwen	—
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	—

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shammut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [12]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"SHIMOSA".....	10th April.
"DEN OF KELLY".....	17th "

For Freight and further information, apply
to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Un-
der-dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * * *	16.75
" * * *	20.00
WHISKY, FINE MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS.	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
" SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
" BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

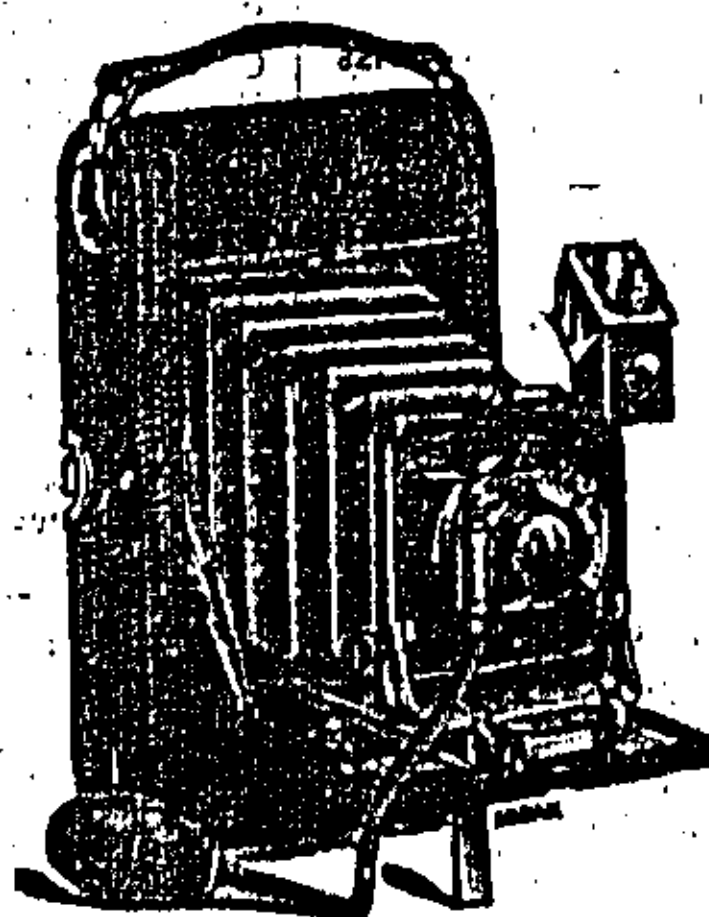
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&C., &C., &C.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1904

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADGORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	125	125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 3/0 9/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$860 sales London £90 £40 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 \$950,000 \$169,215 \$202,455 \$196,955 }	\$212,540	\$20 for 1904	6 7	\$355
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	2,000	£83.33	\$25	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1905	4 1/2	\$96 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2	Tls. 92 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,455 \$1,043,910 \$112,364 \$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,870 \$1,000,000 \$229,478 \$2,616 }	\$2,339,112	\$40 for 1904	5 %	\$790 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$229,478 \$2,616 }	\$426,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 %	\$190 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$229,478 \$2,616 }	\$314,018	\$6 for 1904	7 %	186 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$229,478 \$2,616 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	12 1/2	\$305
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	16,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	8 1/2	\$18
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	12,108	\$1 for second half-year 1905	8 1/2	\$24 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	6 1/2	\$94
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 10 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 18 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	£107,815	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	\$929	1/- (Coupon No. 6, for 1905	4 1/2	\$32
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	Tls. 98,000	\$50.90 for year ending 30.4.1905	4 1/2	\$32
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$154,331 \$241,150 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 37 1/2 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$250,000 \$15,119 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	13 1/2	\$180
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$250,000 \$15,119 }	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$850,000 \$250,000 \$15,119 }	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 70 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011 none }	£13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	...	Tls. 10 1/2 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ £80,000 £26,011 none }	G. \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905 ..	...	G. \$16
Gold Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011 none }	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	15,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 \$70,000 }	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 %	Tls. 117 1/2 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ \$50,000 \$65,160 \$20,000 }	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22 1/2
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$65,160 \$20,000 }	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	6 %	\$103 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$65,160 \$20,000 }	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year 1905	7 %	\$170
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$4 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$50,000 \$65,160 \$20,000 }	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	12,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 48,210 Tls. 57,065 Tls. 17,500 }	Tls. 57,65	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	6 1/2	Tls. 217 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 48,210 Tls. 57,065 Tls. 17,500 }	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	7 1/2	Tls. 230 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 }	none	First year	...	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	£25	£25	{ none \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 }	\$9,028	1st year for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2	\$30
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 }	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 140 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 }	14,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905		